

THE IMMIGRANT

—IN—

ONTARIO!

THE PREMIER PROVINCE

—OF—

CANADA.

Issued by Authority of the Government of Ontario.

PAMPHLETS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE
OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

HON. JAMES YOUNG

*Treasurer of the Province and
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.*

DAVID SPENCE,

*Secretary of Immigration,
Toronto.*

OR TO

PETER BYRNE,

6 South Castle Street, Liverpool.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO:

PRINTED BY WATT & SHENSTON, COLBORNE STREET,

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CANADA.

Ontario the Premier Province

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DOMINION.

The Dominion of Canada is the most important, the most populous, the wealthiest, and the most flourishing of all the British self-governing colonies. It is as large a country as the whole of Europe, or the United States, embracing as it does nearly four millions of square miles of territory. From East to West it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of three thousand six hundred miles, or as far as from London to Calcutta. From parallel 42 it stretches twenty-seven hundred miles away to the north. In the grandeur of its physical features Canada is surpassed by no country on the face of the globe. Immense mountain ranges, vast forests covering millions of square miles and furnishing a practically exhaustless supply of wealth, fertile prairies large enough in themselves to form a mighty empire, great rivers, several of them larger than the Danube, and countless lakes, some as large as European kingdoms,—all these are imposing characteristics of Canada, the greater portion of whose territory is yet awaiting settlement.

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ONTARIO.

The Premier Province of Canada.

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Of the great Dominion, Ontario is the Premier Province. It is at once the leading agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and by far the most populous member of the Canadian Confederation. It extends from south to north over a distance of seven hundred miles, or from the parallel of forty-two degrees—that of Rome—to the parallel of fifty-two degrees on James Bay, a latitude still *south of that of Birmingham*. From east to west, it measures a length of nearly eleven hundred miles. The area embraced within its boundaries is about 200,000 square miles—a territory 80,000 square miles larger than the United Kingdom, 1,700 square miles larger than France, and only 12,000 square miles smaller than the whole German Empire. The southern extremity leaves in a more northern latitude nearly the whole of New York, Michigan, and the New England States. The parallel which cuts the extreme south of the Province passes through the north of Portugal and Spain and the centre of Italy and Turkey, leaving Greece the only country in Europe entirely in a more southern latitude than Ontario. Along the extensive southern and western border of the Province, tempering both the summer and winter seasons, lie those vast inland seas, Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, the last alone larger than the whole of Scotland. These lakes, with the rivers and canals connected with them, form a system of inland navigation unsurpassed in the world. The Laurentian mountains divide the Province into two sections—the southern and larger one embracing an immense extent of fertile land, on which are cultivated all the grains of the temperate zone and several products of

the tropics. The more northern districts abound in valuable pine forests, and deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper and other valuable minerals, which contribute largely to the wealth of the country.

THE CLIMATE OF ONTARIO.

according to latitude, elevation or position with reference to the great lakes, but is everywhere adapted in a very high degree to grain and fruit-growing and to the development of physical well-being. In the warmer parts spring begins sometimes in March; sometimes not till the beginning of April. In the colder districts it bursts forth suddenly in the beginning of the latter month. Vegetation everywhere commences immediately, and progresses with a vigor surprising to people from Britain and western Europe. The beginning or middle of May ushers in the summer, which is scarcely surpassed by that of any land. The regular storm rains cease almost entirely from May till September, leaving vegetation to be refreshed by brief but copious showers. The skies are Italian in their beauty. Sometimes day after day passes of uninterrupted serenity and unclouded azure. The sun sets with a magnificence rarely approached even in Italy. The nights are rarely uncomfortably warm. Tornadoes, so frightfully destructive of life and property in the Western States, are very uncommon, and scarcely ever attended by fatal result.

THE SUMMER SEASON

usually lasts from the middle of May till the end of September. Under the genial and steady warmth, vegetation advances apace. Wheat harvest commences in the most southern parts in the beginning of July. All the grain crops follow each other in quick succession, and over most of the Province, harvest is fully completed by the third week of August. Along the lake shores, a lake breeze by day and a land breeze by night temper the warmth of the season. Autumn is scarcely less beautiful than summer. In October, the days are of a genial warmth, and the nights cool and refreshing. The trees assume a brilliancy of color unknown in Europe, and over the

landscape, flushing in crimson, yellow, pink, green and gold, the sun shines with a mellow radiance through the faint, purple mist which fills the atmosphere, and imparts to the outlines of every distant object a softness in striking contrast with the distinctness generally noticeable in fine weather during most of the year. The leaves fall, and as November passes, vegetation sinks into its winter's rest. The first flakes of snow are seldom seen till November, and open and fine warm weather, in south-western Ontario in particular, frequently lasts well into December.

THE DURATION OF WINTER IN ONTARIO

is about four months. Everywhere, however, the season is bright, bracing and pleasant. Sometimes the sky is cloudless for days or weeks together. The occasional extremely cold periods rarely last more than three days, and are almost invariably dry, bright and calm. The cold is not felt to nearly the extent that people in moister climate would imagine, and a walk of half a mile bare-handed, even with the mercury below zero, causes no unpleasant feeling of cold. In fact, that temperature seems no colder than twenty degrees above zero generally does in Britain. The explanation is found in the dryness of the atmosphere not abstracting from the body the heat which would be absorbed by a more humid air. The commencement of sleighing is hailed with delight; business revives; grain is readily marketed, and every operation requiring good winter roads is greatly facilitated. The winters differ in different years. Sometimes ice and snow are absent in the counties fringing Lakes Erie and Ontario; ploughing has been carried on in December and January, and in the warmest parts flowers have bloomed at mid-winter in the open air, and butterflies, snakes and frogs have made their appearance. The coldest year on record in Ontario closed with a day on which a temperature of seventy-one degrees in the shade was reached. The winter everywhere is bright, pleasant and comparatively dry. Owing to the southern latitude of the Province—almost the entire population living further south than Lyons in France—the winter days are much longer than in Britain, a fact which contributes to the cheerfulness of the season.

SEMI-TROPICAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF ONTARIO.

That Ontario possesses a genial climate and a rich productive soil, is proven by the vast annual yield of fall and spring wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn (maize), rye and peas. Finer wheat is not produced anywhere, and statistics, to be given hereafter, show that the yield is greater per acre than that of any of the wheat-growing States in the neighboring Union. Ontario barley always commands the highest prices in the American markets, where it is almost without a rival. The peas, oats, and corn are also excellent. The apple, peach, pear and cherry orchards in the Province are prolific, and produce as fine fruit as is grown in the world. The demand for the best varieties of Canadian apples is rapidly increasing both in Europe and the United States, the top prices are paid for them. Roots and vegetables of the best quality are grown everywhere, and include potatoes, beets, mangold wurtzles, parsnips, carrots, cabbages, cauliflowers, beans and, in short, all the varieties that are produced either in England or in the States. All the products of the temperate zone flourish, and some semi-tropical fruits are brought to perfection. The apricot, nectarine and quince are easily cultivated over an area of several thousand square miles. At Niagara, which, however, is exceptionally favored, the almond grows out of doors, and the fig is cultivated as a standard with scarcely any protection in winter, and ripens two crops in the year. The almond and fig will probably never be grown for profit, but the fact of their cultivation out of doors is a striking evidence of the mildness of the winter climate of the Southern Counties. Sorghum, or the Chinese sugar cane, will succeed over very many counties, and in Southern Ontario hundreds of acres are planted with this crop. As a further illustration of the extraordinary capabilities of the Province, reference may be made to the County of Essex, the southernmost of the Lake Erie group of Ontario Counties, which, surrounded as it is on three sides by water, offers the very best facilities on the continent of North America for grape-growing and vine-producing. An eminent writer upon these subjects visited the County last October, during

THE GRAPE-HARVESTING SEASON,

and afterward published a series of letters, from which the following extract is taken:

"My first acquaintance with Essex vineyards was made on one of 'the deliciously balmy, dreamily lazy, glorious October days we have

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"had recently—the very kind of weather to throw a glamour over the
 "long wine-avenues bathed in the mellowest of sunshine and flecked by
 "the shadows of the sinuous vines and abundant foliage which, rising
 "on either side far above one's head, concealed the innumerable clusters
 "of dark purple fruit burdening the trellises with their juicy wealth.
 "The first vineyard at which we called was owned by Mr. Girardot,
 "a native of the French Comte, now one of the School Inspectors for
 "the County, who is an enthusiast in vine-culture, and was brought up
 "in the very heart of the best wine district of Eastern France. He
 "believes that Essex is superior to his own country in its capabilities
 "for not only producing large quantities of grapes, but also

FINE QUALITIES OF WINE.

"Mr. Girardot said to me: 'We have a more certain climate here and
 "no frost until late in October. There they often have it in September.
 "The French vintage fails one year in three, and a really good harvest
 "is gathered only once in that time. Here there has not even been a
 "partial failure. The yield here is at least four or five tons to the
 "acre; there, not more than two. The wines made here are equal to
 "any in Eastern France. From 20 acres the yield of wine has averaged
 "about 6,000 gallons, and is very remunerative, a profit of \$800 (£160)
 "per acre being frequently obtained.'"

The correspondent proceeds to say:

"The fragrant bloom-covered grapes hang thickly in large clusters,
 "the berries measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and esti-
 "mated to yield five tons to the acre. The varieties of grapes grown
 "to perfection in Essex, Pelee Island, the Niagara District, and in the
 "vicinity of Toronto, as well as elsewhere in the eastern and central
 "parts of Ontario, are the Concord, the Clinton, Delaware, Rodgers'
 "Hybrids, Hartford, Isabella, Creveling, Martha, Muscot and Catawba.
 "Indian Corn (maize) is perhaps the leading crop of the County of
 "Essex, and yields thirty-five to seventy bushels of shelled grain per
 "acre, with an average of nearly fifty bushels, or much more than in
 "Missouri or Iowa, in the latter of which State a recent official return
 "showed only fifteen bushels per acre. Fall wheat stands next in
 "acreage to Indian corn. A leading farmer has grown wheat eight
 "years in succession on the same land without any diminution of yield,
 "a fact which may be well credited, for the black mould is not unfre-
 "quently three feet in depth, and averages from twelve to eighteen
 "inches, while underneath is the best of clay subsoil.

SUGAR CANE.

"Every farm, too, has its patch of sugar-cane, varying from one
 "acre to three or four acres in extent. Sorghum has long been a staple

"of Essex, and several varieties—black, red, short and tall, are grown. The variety known as Early Amber is now the most popular, and is said to yield as much as 300 gallons of syrup per acre. A gentleman who has managed a Cuban plantation for several years is at present making arrangements to start a large plantation and mill near Essex Centre, and the best machinery is to be used in making muscovada sugar. Every farm, even in the newest settlements, has its apple, pear and peach trees, and grape vines. Stock-raising is largely followed. Even in midwinter the pastures occasionally become clothed in green, and ten days or so at a time elapse without even a hoar frost at night. Tobacco at one time was very extensively cultivated, millions of pounds being annually produced about thirty years since. Essex is still the chief tobacco-raising county of the Province.

"Fishing Point, in Lake Erie, as the southern extremity of

PELEE ISLAND

"(in the County of Essex) is called, lies in latitude $41^{\circ} 36'$ north. Middle Island, *Canada's southernmost soil*, is in latitude $41^{\circ} 35'$. Misled by the rigour of Canadian winters, most Canadians imagine that even Southern Ontario is comparatively a northern region. It may be interesting, therefore, to note that a line running east and west through Pelee Island passes through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nevada and California on this continent, and in Europe through Northern Portugal and Southern Turkey. One-third of Spain, three-fourths of Italy, and almost the entire Adriatic Sea lie north of Pelee. The southernmost verge of France, reposing amidst its olives and orange groves, is nearly fifty miles farther north than Fishing Point. The marshes of the Roman Campagna are twenty miles farther from the equator than the great marsh of Pelee. Due east of Canada's southernmost vineyards lie the vineyards of old Castile and of the Apulian valleys in Southern Italy, the famous old cities of Saragossa and Valladolid, and the orange groves of Barcelona. Only fifty miles farther to the south old Vesuvius flings a mantle of smoke over the blue waters of the Bay of Naples, and among the minarets of Constantinople the Sublime Porte sips a port which the vineyards of Pelee are capable of equalling.

PELEE ISLAND COTTON.

"So warm a climate must be favorable to many vegetable products usually associated with sub-tropical regions. The Catawba grape flourishes in full perfection, and rarely suffers from mildew, and never from frost. Maize and the Chinese sugar cane grow luxuriantly; the peanut thrives well; water melons obtain a weight of fifty pounds; the sweet potato grows to as great a size and is as finely flavored as in the Southern States. The pawpaw, white mulberry, peach, apricot, nectarine and quince are common trees; the fig and almond, slightly protected in winter with brush, will bear abundantly. A still better

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"indication of the warmth and length of the summer season is afforded me by the Reeve, Mr. William McCormack. He has actually succeeded in raising cotton and in ripening the seed perfectly."

The following table of mean temperature tells its own story of the long duration and genial warmth of the Ontario summer, and affords interesting points of contrast and similarity between the climate of Ontario and European climates. The figures for Ontario cover five years—1874-78—and are compiled from the records of the meteorological service of Canada. The European figures are from Blodgett, the American meteorologist :

	May.	June.	July.	August	Sept.	Oct.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.						
Greenwich.....	54° 1	58° 5	59° 6	62° 7	58° 0	47° 4
York.....	54 5	59 2	62 0	61 1	55 7	48 2
Edinburgh.....	50 3	56 0	58 7	56 8	53 4	48 8
Dublin.....	54 4	60 2	61 5	61 4	56 5	50 1
Paris.....	58 1	62 7	65 6	65 3	60 1	52 2
Bucharest.....	56 3	62 5	68 1	65 2	58 8	49 3
Vienna.....	52 1	67 5	70 7	70 0	61 9	51 2
Berlin.....	56 5	63 3	65 8	64 4	58 4	49 9
Munich.....	57 6	62 1	64 7	64 1	58 1	49 2
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.						
Windsor.....	58 1	68 2	73 0	71 1	63 4	50 0
Goderich.....	52 9	64 3	69 2	68 7	61 2	48 5
Hamilton.....	55 5	66 4	73 6	71 3	62 5	49 0
Toronto.....	52 6	62 8	69 0	68 0	59 7	46 5
Cornwall.....	54 1	65 5	70 4	68 9	59 0	45 4

THE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN ONTARIO

is less than in the west of England, but greater than in the east. It varies according to locality, from twenty-five to nearly forty inches, and averages for the Province about thirty-two inches. It is well distributed throughout the year. Although rain is abundant, rainy days are

not numerous, heavy showers—sometimes an inch or two in an hour—often taking the place of the gentle rains of Britain. Fogs and drought are uncommon. A few European analogies may be interesting. The summers over most of Ontario are like those of northern Italy, southern, central and northern France. Towards the west they are fully as long as in Vienna. May at Windsor, in Southern Ontario, is as warm as in Paris, and September warmer than at either Paris or Vienna.

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Civil Government in Ontario.

The Government in Ontario is vested in the Queen, and is exercised in her name by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, and advised by an Executive Council composed of six Cabinet Ministers enjoying the confidence of a majority of the members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, the Provincial law making and governing body, which is elected every four years by the people, who vote by ballot. The Provincial Constitution, as well as that of the Dominion of Canada, is modelled upon the Constitution of England. The cost of government in Ontario is lighter per head of the population than in any other State in the world. There is but one legislative chamber, and the public service is administered with the strictest economy consistent with efficiency. The Province is not only entirely free from public debt, but boasts a surplus of nearly \$5,000,000 (£1,000,000 sterling) in the exchequer. The franchise is broad, and there are no favored classes in the electorate. Every male British subject who is of age and is assessed as the owner or tenant of real estate worth in a village \$200 (£40), or in the country \$100 (£20), is entitled to vote at all elections, parliamentary, municipal, or otherwise. Practically, every man is a voter, and has a voice in the government of his country.

By means of the governmental machinery which has been provided, the people, either through the Legislature or the Municipal Councils, manage their own affairs. *Ontario is pre-eminently a land of self-government.* The utmost civil and religious liberty is enjoyed. There are no tithes, no State Church, no favored denomination, no landed aristocracy, no game laws, and no poor rates. The local taxes are very light, and include an income tax franchise for young men in cities, and a farmers' sons' franchise for young men working on their fathers' farms, which enable them to vote, although they hold no real estate.

FREE LAND IN ONTARIO.

The Ontario farmer is a producer under the most favorable circumstances. He need pay no rental, for if he be only a small capitalist, he can buy land with the money he pays at home for rent, or if he should

happen to prefer renting, he can, even in the settled parts of Ontario, rent a good farm for from seven shillings to sixteen shillings per acre. If he rents a farm the conditions are the simplest, and he can buy one on easy terms at any time. There is always an abundance of improved land in the market. Plenty of people, and companies too, are willing to advance money on mortgage at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. interest, and the whole cost of transferring a fine farm, settling title and all, does not ordinarily amount to the value in Canadian currency of a British five pound note. Land, subject to a cheap system of registration of titles, can be bought and sold, parcelled out or divided as readily as any other commodity. There is no law of primogeniture to work injustice and public injury. There is only one restriction on the sale of land, and that is the law of dower in favor of the wife.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO AND THE FARMERS.

The Government of the Province is the farmer's friend. Evidence of the deep interest taken by it in the progress and improvement of agriculture is furnished by the establishment of the Ontario College and Experimental Farm, near Guelph, in the County of Wellington. The farm is about 550 acres in extent, with a college for the residence and instruction of the students; and all the buildings and appliances necessary for giving full effect to the objects of the institution, which are:

- 1st. To give a thorough mastery of the theory and practice of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in agricultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such.
- 2nd. To conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturists of the Province, and publish the results.

In the advantages of this valuable institution any ratepayer, or the son of any ratepayer, is entitled to share. The tuition given is practically free, the small sum of \$25 per year (£5 stg.) only being charged therefor. Board and washing are charged for at actual cost price, the charges for these amounting to some ten or twelve shillings per week during the sessions, of which there are two, one from the 1st of October to the 31st March, the other from the 15th April to the 31st August. The students are employed in all descriptions of farm work under regu-

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lar instructors, and are paid according to the amount and quality of the work they perform, their earnings in this respect being credited to them in reduction of the charges for board, &c., above mentioned. Their expenses for the year are almost nothing beyond the cost of clothing and books. In addition, the Government lends to municipalities, at low rates of interest and on easy terms, money for the construction of drains and other public improvements. It encourages stock-breeding and raising, fruit-growing, dairying, and all branches of farm industry, and the planting of trees in those parts of the Province where the forests have disappeared. It has lately established a Bureau of Industries to collect and disseminate throughout the growing and harvesting seasons information valuable to agriculturists, and it is about to start three public creameries, where the sons and daughters of farmers may be taught free of charge the best systems of butter and cheese making. In fact, everything is done for the farmer that can be done in reason, and it may safely be said that in no country is the farmer's lot more happy or prosperous than in Ontario.

THE FREE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

Ontario is justly proud of its free schools. The public school system of Ontario has furnished a model for the imitation of all other countries. The expenses of these schools are borne by local rates, supplemented by a contribution from the Provincial Treasury. Every ratepayer has a voice in the management of the schools through the school trustees he elects. The education given a child in a public school is sufficient to fit him or her for any of the ordinary positions of life. For those who aspire to a more finished education, the High School—also public and under local management—is open to all, and, at a nominal expense, fits the aspirant for the work of a teacher or for taking his initial step as a graduate of the University, which he can also pass through at almost no cost beyond his temporary board and lodging while keeping his terms. He is then fully qualified, so far as educational training goes, for the study of any of the learned professions. All classes meet in all the public schools on common terms of equality. In the rural districts private schools are unknown, while in the towns and cities they are rapidly being superseded by the public and high schools.

ADVANTAGES OF SETTLING IN ONTARIO.

The British farmer who settles in Ontario will assuredly benefit by the change. He will secure :

- (1) Free land, cheap land, and plenty of it, purchasable and transferable without trouble or serious cost.
- (2) Free schools, as good as any in the world, which his children may attend without any loss of caste or social position, and leading up to the highest educational honors.
- (3) Free churches—and no tithes or charges for any but his own—and those he pays when, how, and if he chooses. Each church is supported by the voluntary contributions of its members.
- (4) Not Quarter Sessions' or County Boards' rule, but the management of his own local affairs to the expenditure of the last sixpence.
- (5) A free vote, by ballot.
- (6) All the protection and safety that British law itself can throw around him.

FREE GRANT LANDS IN ONTARIO.—TENANT FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS.

In the year 1881, there were one hundred and twenty-two townships, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres, open for location under the "Free Grant and Homestead Act, of 1868." Other townships will be opened as railways and colonization roads are constructed, for in Ontario these public works *precede*, and do not wait for, the settlement of the country. The following is a summary of the Act respecting Free Grants, as amended in 1869, and of the Orders in Council made thereunder:—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appropriate lands, not being mineral lands or pine timber lands, as free grants to actual settlers under regulations to be made for that purpose; no such grant to be made to a male under eighteen, or for more than 200 acres. Failure to perform the settlement duties forfeits the location. Every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age can obtain, gratis, 200 acres of land, and any male arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain a grant of 100 acres if

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Free Grant Districts. Any locatee under the Act, being the male head of a family as aforesaid, is allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres at fifty cents per acre cash, at the time of such location, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties, as are provided in respect of Free Grant locations by the Act, except that actual residence and building on land purchased will not be required. The settlement duties are:—To have fifteen acres on each grant cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16x20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant lot, the settler should have at least £60 to £100 (\$300 to \$500) after reaching his location. But immigrants on their arrival in the country are advised to go out first for a year or more as agricultural laborers on farms in the older and settled parts of the Province. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time thus spent.

The settlers in the Free Grant Districts are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, can be erected by contract for from £8 to £10 (\$40 to \$50); but with the assistance which the settler is certain to receive from his neighbors, it can be erected for even less. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant lot is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way a crop can be got in the first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is almost unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it sometimes needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough, primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well finished. A good authority on such matters says: "The course for a man with a very small capital is as follows: He goes on the land in September or October and under-brushes as much as he intends to clear the next spring. He then gets up his house and prepares for the winter; moving in his family, either in the late autumn or the winter, according to the state of the roads. During the winter he chops what he has under-brushed, sometimes,

"but not often, a little more, usually however, somewhat less. If he has made a fortunate selection, and got good, dry, rolling ground; if he is also fortunate enough to have a good, dry, early spring, he manages to get his chopping burned off and partly logged, time enough to get in a few potatoes, some Indian corn, and possibly a small patch of spring wheat. All this helps his family through the summer. By about September he will have got a good patch ready for winter wheat, which is then sown and afterwards fenced."

TENANT FARMERS.

Improved farms, with dwellings and farm buildings, can be purchased in the older and settled parts of Ontario at from £2 to £20 sterling per acre, or for the amount required to carry on a leased farm in Great Britain. There is no class to which Ontario offers a better field than to the tenant farmers of Great Britain and Ireland, who are anxious to change their condition of lease-holders to that of owners of the soil. Canada is comparatively so close to England (Liverpool to Quebec being the shortest sea passage to America: average nine days and a half), and the means of inter-communication are so numerous and expeditious, that within a very few years it is not unreasonable to expect that Ontario will supply the home market with farm produce as readily as Ireland did twenty years ago and with far more profit to the producer.

FARM LABORERS IN ONTARIO.

The British farmer may be reluctant to break up his home and sever himself from old associations, but scarcely any hesitation will assail the mind of the farm laborer. Unhappily, his "belongings" are few enough; his capital is easily transferred; almost the only question for him need be, "How can I: the means to emigrate?" In Great Britain he can never earn the soil he tills; in Ontario he cannot fail, if only industrious and thrifty, to become, if he pleases, the owner of land. In Great Britain his boys and girls will, with few exceptions, be nothing but what their fathers and mothers were before them. In Ontario it is all but certain that they will in a few years be in a position as independent as those they serve at home. In Great Britain it is the constant struggle of the agricultural class to get sufficient food and the necessary comforts of life. In Ontario no farm laborer need go short

of three meals a day. In Great Britain he feels at every step the difference in caste or rank between himself and the other people he rubs elbows with. In Ontario, while a civil bearing and a courteous demeanor will always be appreciated, servility is despised and a self-respecting sense of equality is always honored. In Great Britain the ratepaying class look upon the laborer as a contingent burden, in Ontario they look upon him as a probable neighbor and brother yeoman. No agricultural laborer need fear any difficulty in securing work in Ontario at remunerative wages. The practice of boarding farm laborers in the house has naturally secured a preference for single men. But there are many farmers now in Ontario who appreciate the steady habits and tendency to remain in one place that usually characterize the married farm laborer. The agents at the immigration depots are always able to dispose immediately and satisfactorily of as many agricultural laborers as present themselves, married or single. The supply has never yet been equal to the demand. A man used to farm work in the old country, with a wife who is willing and able to do a day's household work now and then, and half-a-dozen, more or less, boys and girls coming on to be useful, is a welcome settler in any part of the rural districts, and sure to get on.

FARM LABORERS' WAGES IN ONTARIO.

The money wages for a single man the year round, with board and lodging, average from \$13 (£2 12s.) to \$16.50 (£3 6s.) a month. For the eight months from April to November inclusive, the average wages are from \$18 (£3 12) to \$20 (£4), and for the three harvest months, \$30 (£6) per month, with board and lodging, and last year even \$40 (£8) were paid. For a married man, the wages average from \$225 (£45) to \$250 (£50) per annum, with free house, free fuel, and a plot of ground (say an acre) for a garden, and grass for a cow. Canadian farmers are as a rule, very kindly and liberal, and the laborer is regarded more as a friend than a servant, if he only acts honorably and does his duty.

The farm laborer believes when he emigrates that he is taking the first step towards being his own master. He has only to be sober, to save whatever he can, but always to save a little, and keep his eyes and ears open, and his time will come. All his movements will be more or less regulated by his family surroundings, the ages of his children,

whether boys or girls, or a few of both. The instances in which men who landed in Canada with nothing, or next to nothing but the clothes on their backs, and achieved independence in this way, may be reckoned, not by hundreds merely, but by thousands.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Female domestic servants are wanted in every city, town and village in Ontario, and at good wages. On their arrival at Point Levis (Quebec), if during the immigration season, they should report themselves at the Ontario Immigration Office on the wharf. The agent will give to approved domestic servants free railway tickets to any railway station in Ontario. Immigrants of this class, on their arrival in Toronto, will be provided by the Government of Ontario with free board and lodging, and situations will be found for them.

RATE OF WAGES IN TORONTO,

Laundrymaids, with board,	\$8 to \$10 per month;	equal to	£1. 18s. and	£3. 1s. <i>etg.</i>
Housemaids,	" 7 to 8	"	" 1. 9.	" 1. 13.
General Servants,	" 7 to 10	"	" 1. 9.	" 2. 1.
Cooks—plain,	" 8 to 10	"	" 1. 13.	" 2. 1.
Cooks—experienced,	" 10 to 12	"	" 2. 1.	" 2. 10.

In Toronto, the trains upon which servants arrive are awaited at the Immigration sheds by scores of ladies, who lose no time in engaging and taking them home.

THE EMIGRANT'S FUNDS.

The question of funds is one that should be well considered by the settler. In the case of a settler on free grant lands entirely new to the country, the possession of some £50 as his first capital is almost indispensable. For a family of five, the following is an estimate given on authority of the necessary outfit and supplies for the first year. A dollar is about 4s. 2d. sterling, or for the purpose of rough calculation, five dollars may be reckoned as representing one pound.

Provisions necessary for a family of five, say for one year :

8 barrels of flour, at \$5.25 per barrel.....	\$42 00
2 barrels of pork, at \$13.50 per barrel.....	27 00
80 bushels of potatoes, at 50c. per bushel.....	40 00
30 pounds of tea, at 50c. per pound.....	15 00
1 barrel of herrings.....	6 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of salt.....	0 75
Cost of provisions.....	\$130 75

SEED.

20 bushels of potatoes, at 50c. per bushel	\$10 00
3 bushels of wheat, at \$1.20 per bushel	3 60
10 bushels of oats, at 50c. per bushel	5 00
Cost of seed	18 60
	<u>\$149 35</u>

OTHER NECESSARIES.

1 axe	\$ 1 50
1 grindstone. —	1 50
1 shovel	0 40
100 pounds nails	3 00
2 hoes, at 70c. each	1 40
3 reaping hooks, at 30c. each	0 90
1 scythe	1 00
1 inch auger	1 00
1 inch and a half auger	1 50
2 hand saws	1 50
2 water pails, at 30c. each	0 60
1 window sash and glazing	2 00
1 bake oven	1 00
2 pots, at \$1 each	2 00
1 kettle	1 00
1 frying-pan	0 60
1 tea-pot	0 40
6 small tin vessels	0 40
3 large tin dishes, at 50c. each	1 50
6 spoons	0 25
6 knives and forks	1 00
3 pairs of blankets, at \$5 per pair	15 00
2 rugs, for quilts, at 50c. each	1 00
2 pairs of sheets	2 00
1 smoothing iron	0 50
1 pig	3 00
	<u>\$ 46 05</u>
Add one cow	40 00
Hay for cow, first year	12 00
	<u>\$247 40</u>
	Or £50 sterling.

COST OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm implements are as a rule cheaper in Canada than in Great Britain, and of course differ from those in use there, just as the charac-

ter of the work to be done in either country differs. Labour-saving appliances of all kinds are sought for in all new countries, and are in general use in Ontario on every farm to a greater or less extent. The following are the ordinary prices of agricultural machinery and implements:

Threshing machines, \$400 to \$500, or £80 to £100 sterling, fitted with appliances for driving by horse-power.

Reapers with self-acting rakes, \$80 to \$100, or £16 to £20 sterling.

Mowers, \$70 to \$90, or £14 to £18 sterling.

Horse rakes, \$25 to \$35, or £5 to £7 sterling.

Ploughs (steel), \$14 to \$20, or £2 15s. to £4 sterling.

Waggons, \$60 to \$90, or £12 to £18 sterling.

Harrows (iron or wood frame), \$14 to \$25, or £2 15s. to £5 sterling.

A good harrow, all iron, will cost about from \$16 to \$25, or £3 4s. to £5 sterling.

Fanning mill, \$20 to \$30, or £4 to £6 sterling.

Chaff cutters, \$14 to \$35, or £2 15s. to £7.

COST OF CLOTHING.

As the expense of living in Ontario is an important ingredient in the calculations of the intending emigrant, and as clothing is a very large item in the personal expenditure of a family, the following list of cash prices charged at a respectable store in an agricultural county, will afford some indication of the price generally of goods most in use by the farming community:

	In English Money.			
Suits (men's) of tweeds, fit for anybody.....	£2 10	0 to	£3 6	0
Ordinary tweed suits.....	1 17	6 to	2 2	0
Overcoats.....	1 13	0 to	2 10	0
Men's high boots.....	0 8	6 to	1 2	6
Plough shoes.....	0 5	0 to	0 7	6
Boy's high boots.....	0 5	6 to	0 8	6
Flannels (guernseys and drawers).....	0 1	8 to	0 3	0
Calico prints.....	0 0	4 to	0 0	6½
Winceys, per yard.....	0 0	4 to	0 0	7½
Waterproof coats.....	0 14	0 to	1 10	0

Settlers in Ontario.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

THE SUCCESS OF FARM LABORERS AND OTHERS.

Especial attention is called to the following illustrations of the success which awaits settlers in Ontario. Every assertion below can be depended upon, and verified if necessary :

William Dawson, of Vittoria, emigrated from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Canada in 1850, and settled in the township of Charlotteville, County of Norfolk. He now owns the splendid property on which he lives, consisting of 330 acres of very valuable farming land, with comfortable buildings, good stock, and the latest improved farming implements. He commenced life in Canada without any capital, and is now worth over \$50,000 (£10,000 sterling)

Mr. John Murray emigrated from Arklow, in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, to Canada in 1834, and took up 100 acres of land in the township of North Cayuga, County of Haldimand, paying in instalments \$4.50 per acre. He had no capital except what he earned, and lived in a shanty for about three years, when he built a house and barn. The land being new was exceedingly productive, and crops were abundant. He now owns 300 acres, worth, at a low valuation, \$12,000 (£2,400), besides having first-class buildings and the farm well stocked with valuable horses, cattle and sheep, as well as the most approved agricultural implements. He has bought and sold several farms, besides giving 100 acres each to two sons. He has earned to the good, and invested, a sum amounting to \$25,000 (£5,000). He made all his property by farming and investing his surplus cash at the usual rates of interest. Mr. Murray preferred Canada to the United States, and never regretted making it his home.

Mr. William McFarlane (born at Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland) on his arrival in Canada, purchased 100 acres of land on the Talbot road, township of North Cayuga, County of Haldimand, at \$5 (20s. stg.) per acre, payable in instalments. He had no capital with which to begin, having to earn everything by hard work. He put up buildings as soon as there was a clearing made, log at first, but replaced in a few years by substantial frame. He now owns 540 acres, of which 400 acres are under cultivation, the remaining being covered with valuable timber and wood. The land is worth \$20,000 (£4,000), besides being provided with stock to the amount of \$4,000 (£800). Mr. McFarlane has \$6,000 (£1,200) invested at interest. He has raised a family of five children, and has every reason to feel gratified with the country in which he has prospered so well.

Mr. John Colley, of the township of Albion, in the County of Peel, is a native of Middletown, near Pickering, Yorkshire, England. He sailed from Hull in 1831, previous to which he had been a farm laborer. When Toronto was reached his wealth was £1. 3s. 6d. Determined to work, he soon found employment, and six months were spent at Toronto in digging cellars, driving a team, and chopping cordwood, his wife meanwhile being employed as a domestic servant. At the expiration of that time Mr. Colley hired with Mr. Bolton, (of Bolton village, thirty miles north of Toronto,) who owned a farm and grist mill. Mr. Colley worked the farm and Mrs. Colley acted as housekeeper. Their united earnings with this employer were \$120 (£24) per annum. This position was occupied for three years, during which Mr. Colley learnt the milling business. He then rented Mr. Bolton's mill at a yearly rental of \$200, and kept it for five years. While engaged in the milling business, Mr. Colley purchased 80 acres of bush land. This land was bought on credit for the sum of \$300. Labor was at once employed to clear this land and fit it for cultivation, Mr. Colley himself remaining at his mill. He next bought, on credit also, 100 acres adjoining his premises, for the sum of \$400, and built his first house. He at present owns 300 acres, his homestead consisting of 200. Mr. Colley raises thorough-bred stock, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. On his 200 acre farm he generally keeps about 12 horses, 15 cattle, 70 sheep, and 16 pigs. His property—land, stock and implements—is worth \$20,000 (£4,000.)

Mr. Patrick Gaerty emigrated to Canada from County Monahan, Ireland, and settled in the township of Caledon, County of Peel, where he purchased a farm, and to pay for it worked as a farm servant. He is now proprietor of a well-stocked farm of 350 acres of the value of \$25,000 (£5,000 sterling).

John Evans, farmer, township of Esquesing, County of Halton, from the County Antrim, Ireland, had about £2 on his arrival in New York. He has now a good farm of 200 acres of cleared land, with brick dwelling and good outbuildings. He is worth \$8,000 (£1,600 stg.).

William Chaplin, farmer, from Forfarshire, Scotland, had about \$1,200 on his arrival in Esquesing, Halton, but is now worth about \$6,000 (£1,200.).

Thomas Boak, farmer, township of Trafalgar, Halton, emigrated from Cumberland, England, as a farm laborer, with his wife and family. When he landed in Hamilton, Ontario, he was \$45 (£9) in debt, but worked as laborer until he got enough saved to start farming. He is worth \$5,000 (£1,000) and has a wide-spread reputation as a breeder of pure bred Durham cattle.

Mr. John Copeland, now Registrar of the County of Stormont, is a native of Kircudbrightshire, Scotland. He came out to Ontario, and engaged in farming, beginning with no capital, but good health and a determination to acquire a farm and house of his own. Besides a comfortable income from his official position, he has a farm of 150 acres, worth at least \$45 (£9 stg.) per acre, a house and lot in the town of Cornwall, worth \$3,000 (£600 stg.) and another house and building lot, worth \$2,500 (£500.).

Mr. James Ogle, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, arrived in the County of Stormont, with a very small capital. He engaged in farming, and now has a capital of \$7,000 (£1,400 sterling.) Mr. Ogle says: "I like the country well, the land is good, and the climate healthy. The yearly average of crops is good, and farmers are well paid for their labor. Any person of an industrious and careful disposition, possessed of good health, must inevitably succeed in acquiring property and making himself a comfortable home in this country."

Mr. Joseph McEwen is a native of Antrim, Ireland. He had little or no capital at commencing, but has acquired 500 acres of very valuable

land, and has four sons settled on the same very comfortably, and all free from debt.

Mr. Thomas Lee, of the township of Townsend, in the County of Norfolk, came to Ontario from near Leeds, in Yorkshire. He had no means, and nothing to depend on but determination to succeed by his own industry. He is now worth some \$10,000 (£2,000 stg.), and has one of the best farms in the township. He began by renting, and then purchased. Mr. Lee remarks: "The new settler must be patient, and make some allowance for the difference he will find in many things between a new and old country."

When Mr. Wm. Rose came to Ontario from Banffshire, Scotland, he had only an English shilling left, and was ridiculed by old acquaintances he met for coming to such a country. He was a tailor by trade, and got some work in that line, but also got some work as a laborer for a year, when he bought twenty acres of land, put up a shanty on it, and commenced to clear it. He bought more land as he could afford it, until at last he owned the whole lot of 200 acres. After a time his five boys began to be useful, and when he had educated his family and got his farm into good order, he had a comfortable cash balance still to his credit. When he sold the land a few years ago he had, with the money he had saved and the money paid him, \$12,000, or about £2,400 sterling.

Mr. James Stamp, from Barton-on-the-Humber, England, had been a farm laborer, and managed to save a little money. He came out to the County of Norfolk, Ontario. He rented for about ten years, but made very little. Then he rented a farm about one and a half miles from Port Dover, going in debt to stock it. By industry and good management he paid off his debt, and at the end of sixteen years he had saved enough means to buy the farm, the present value of which, with the stock, is about \$8,000 (£1,600 sterling.)

Lewis J. Clark was born at Barnaby, in the County of Suffolk, England, where he had been thoroughly trained to agricultural pursuits. He emigrated to Canada in 1834 in possession of twenty sovereigns. His first investment was a threshing machine, in the use of which he accumulated some considerable means, and in 1836 bought 100 acres for \$625 (£125 sterling). He continued to buy land in the township of Malahide as his means permitted, until he owned 450 acres, a part of which

he disposed of to assist in educating and settling his family of nine children. He now owns 300 acres of very fine land, worth about \$15,000 (£3,000).

John Blake Sweet, (born in the parish of St. Martyn, in the County of Cornwall, England,) emigrated to the County of Elgin, but had no means but his two hands, a good stock of energy, and common sense. For three years he engaged as a laborer, but made but little progress beyond supporting his family. For the next 18 years he worked rented farms, during which time he accumulated \$10,000 (£2,000 sterling). He then bought 100 acres in the township of Malahide, for which he paid \$6,400, and is worth about \$12,000 (£2,400).

Mathew Fullerton emigrated from County Mayo, Ireland, to the Province of Quebec, where he engaged in farming until the year 1839, when he removed to the township of South Dorchester, in the County of Elgin, Ontario, with some \$500 in his possession. He bought 100 acres of land in a state of nature for \$300, and in four years cleared some seventy acres. He has been forty years engaged in farming, and has bought 300 acres of improved land in addition to his first purchase. He raised a family of three girls and six boys, gave them a good education, and has the satisfaction of seeing them comfortably settled in their own homes and occupying important positions in life. His oldest son is a prominent farmer in his native township, another owns a large farm (500 acres) in the west, while a third is a member of the legal profession. Mr. Fullerton holds the offices of Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for the Court of Queen's Bench, Captain of Militia, has been Township Clerk for the last 27 years, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Agricultural Society, and Director of an Insurance Company.

When Alexander Duncan (born in Kincardineshire, Scotland), landed in the township of Pickering, County of Ontario, his money was all gone. He worked for farmers in that township for five years, when he moved west and bought one hundred acres of wild or "bush land," paying therefor \$2.50 (10s. sterling) an acre. Mr. Duncan has since bought his next neighbor's farm, paying therefor \$7,000, and has a happy and contented family, owning two hundred acres of land, a splendid brick house with outbuildings to match, well stocked, good gravel roads, and if he wanted to sell he could easily realize \$16,000 for his farm.

John Glenn immigrated from the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, with his wife and three small children. He worked as a farm laborer in the County of Durham for three years, after which he bought 100 acres of land in the township of Blanshard, County of Perth. He made some improvements, sold out and removed into Osborne, the next township, which was an unbroken forest at that time, and bought 200 acres. He has since bought 200 acres more, and is worth at least \$30,000.

Robert Cann immigrated from Devonshire, England, and worked two years in Darlington as a farm laborer, when he and his brother rented a small farm for five years. He then removed to the township of Osborne, in the County of Huron, and bought fifty acres partly improved. He has since bought 250 acres more, having now 300 acres of good land, worth at least \$20,000. Neither he or either of the two last-mentioned immigrants had any capital to commence with, other than strong arms and resolution to go on and prosper.

J. M. O'Grady, of the township of Nepean, County of Carleton, emigrated from his native place, County of Tipperary, Ireland, and settled on a farm. He had then no capital, but is now worth about \$10,000.

Samuel Boyd arrived in 1840 from the County of Down, Ireland. He went to the township of Gloucester, County of Russell, and settled on a farm near Ottawa. He had no capital, but is now worth over \$12,000.

John Birt arrived about the same time as Mr. O'Grady, and settled in Gloucester, County of Russell. He possessed no capital at the time of his arrival, but is well off now.

George Williams, Newmarket, County of York, was an agricultural laborer in Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire, England, in 1834. He came to Canada as an immigrant when he was 21 years of age, and worked as a farm laborer for five years. He had no money when he arrived in Canada, and no property except a stout heart and a pair of strong arms, but commenced as a tenant farmer in 1859, having accumulated about \$100. He continued a tenant farmer for about sixteen years, when he bought a farm of 125 acres jointly with his brother, near Newmarket. He works this still, and has an adjoining one leased. His own interest in the property now owned by him and his brother is between \$8,000 and \$10,000. He has always taken a great interest in

immigration, and has brought from eight to ten families out from his native place.

Mr. Daniel Osborne, Rosebank, South Dumfries, County of Brant, arrived at Brantford with only \$6.50 in his possession; worked for some years with farmers in the neighborhood, and then rented a lot of 100 acres in company with another person. He stayed on it a few years, during which time he worked early and late, and saved about \$1,500 (£300.) He rented another farm, stayed on it till he rented the place on which he now resides (which he has purchased)—a fine farm of 330 acres, worth over \$30,000 (£6,000). He has lately built a brick house on it worth \$3,000, and most of the property is paid for. He has brought up a family of six, and says any one who comes out here with health and determination to work hard and avoid drink need not fear making a good living and securing a comfortable home, but must not expect to do so without energy and prudence.

Mr. John Walker left his native country, Fermanagh, Ireland, for the United States, and remained there about twenty months. He removed to Ontario, and settled in the woods in the township of Mosa, West Riding of Middlesex, with a family of seven and about \$33 in money. Mr. Walker brought up nine children, six sons and three daughters. As soon as his sons came of age he gave each one in turn 75 acres of good land free of all incumbrance, and has still a homestead, with 214 acres of land, worth \$10,000 (£2,000 sterling). His farm is well stocked, and all his sons are in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Walker says: "I lost eight years of my life in Ireland before I left it."

Mr. George Corneille emigrated to Canada in April, 1833, with £25 in his pocket. He settled in the township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex, Ontario, cleared a farm with his own hands, and after a successful career as a farmer for 43 years, retired upon a snug fortune of \$40,000 (£8,000).

Mr. John Simpson emigrated from England some 47 years ago, and settled on a farm on a bank of the River Thames, in the township of Mosa, County of Middlesex. His means were very limited, but by industry he acquired the means to bring up a family of four sons—three of whom are living—each owning a farm varying in value from \$5,000 to \$15,000 (£1,000 to £3,000 sterling). Mr. Simpson was actively engaged in farming for upwards of 40 years, and is enjoying every comfort upon a competent income in his old age.

Agricultural Industry in Ontario

THE ONTARIO FARMER'S PRODUCTS AND EXPORTS.

The accessibility of markets for the produce of the Canadian farmer is one very important matter ; another is the demand for the products of his industry. Ontario, as already explained, is the chief agricultural province of the Dominion and her share of the exports of the country is a great deal larger than that of any other province, being equal to seventy-five per cent. of the whole. But, as a great part of the products of Ontario farms is shipped from the port of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, it is not very easy to ascertain precisely how much of the total exports may be credited to Ontario. An approximate idea, however, will be formed of the demand for the farm products of Ontario by referring to the official reports of the Customs Department of the Dominion, known as the Trade and Navigation Returns. In twelve months ending June 30th, 1881, Canada, besides supplying her own wants, exported of her own raising and exclusive of shipments of the products of the United States, made at her ports, 21,113 horses, worth \$2,024,044 ; nearly 54,000 horned cattle, worth \$3,055,040, and over 324,863 sheep, worth \$1,294,324. Of the produce of the dairy were exported 16,835,152 lbs. of butter, worth \$2,435,143, and 49,252,241 lbs. of cheese, worth \$5,510,046. Of meats, 12,489,500 lbs. worth \$915,818 ; over 7,183,411 dozen of eggs, worth \$887,546, and 1,292,404 lbs. of wool, were exported. Then of wheat, Canada exported more than three million bushels ; of barley, nearly ten million bushels ; of oats, nearly 1½ million bushels ; of peas, nearly four million bushels ; besides other articles of produce in smaller quantities. The openings for the

extension of this trade are great. The exportation of cheese alone has trebled in five years.

With regard to the raising and export of stock, it may be pointed out that there is a total absence of epidemic diseases among Canadian stock. While United States' live cattle, or even live cattle from any United States ports are absolutely excluded from the British market, the most rigid scrutiny has failed to detect any trace of disease among the Canadian arrivals, which go on uninterruptedly. The Durham and other imported breeds even improve in Canada, and thorough-bred animals raised in Canada from imported stock have been exported to England and sold at fancy prices. For horses of serviceable qualities, combining tractability, strength, endurance and symmetry, Ontario is, perhaps, unsurpassed. The cost of raising is so small, the climate is so healthy, and the art of training horses is so well understood by every farmer, that the trade in horses is likely to become enormous and highly lucrative.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

The area in Ontario under grain crops in 1882 according to returns made to the Government, was 5,002,067 acres, being 48 per cent. of all the cleared land in the Province. The following comparative table gives the average yield in bushels of grain per acre for the Province of Ontario and for ten of the principal wheat-growing States of the American Union, the figures for the latter being taken from the October report of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	Fall Wheat	Spring Wheat	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.
<i>Ontario</i>	26.3	16.5	28.6	36.4	18.8
Ohio.....	16.7	.....	19.9	28.0	15.8
Michigan... ..	17.8	.....	25.2	33.3	17.0
Indiana.....	15.7	.....	24.0	27.0	15.1
Illinois	16.0	.....	22.5	37.4	16.6
Missouri.....	14.6	.....	23.0	34.5	15.5
Kansas.....	19.5	.....	25.7	38.1	22.3
New York.....	18.7	.....	25.0	34.2	16.2
Pennsylvania.....	15.5	.....	23.5	26.8	25.8
Iowa .....	.....	11.0	21.7	31.8	14.3
Minnesota .....	.....	13.3	23.3	40.0	18.0

THE IMMIGRANT IN ONTARIO, CANADA.

In the United States the grain crops were exceptionally good in 1882, consequently the comparison is fair. The returns for South Australia for the last nine years, embracing an acreage of wheat about equal to that of Ontario, show an average for that time of only a fraction over eight bushels per acre, the approximate average for 1882 being placed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. New Zealand, a colony whose wheat raising capabilities are very highly spoken of in Great Britain, gives an average for that year, from an acreage only about one-fifth of that of Ontario, of 22.6 bushels per acre. The comparison of averages, therefore, makes a remarkably good showing for Ontario, and proves that the Province is entitled to rank foremost as a wheat and grain growing country. In this connection the following statistics are interesting:—

Yield of Grain in Ontario in 1882.	Total Yield Bushels.	Average Price.	Value.
Fall Wheat.....	31,255,202	\$.971	\$ 30,348,801
Spring Wheat.....	9,665,999	1.019	9,849,653
Barley.....	24,284,407	.638	15,493,452
Oats.....	50,097,997	.42	21,041,159
Rye.....	3,549,898	.623	2,211,586
Peas.....	10,943,355	.726	7,944,876
Corn.....	13,420,984	.50	6,710,492
Beans....	409,910	1.55	635,360
	143,627,752		\$94,235,379

This gives an average of \$49 per head for the whole population of Ontario as the value of the leading grain crops of 1882. The Winter Wheat of Ontario, exhibited at the Paris World's Exhibition in 1878, took the First Prize. Ontario excels in barley, nearly six-sevenths of the barley exported being purchased for malting purposes in the United States where, a high duty notwithstanding, it is preferred to the home-grown article. For peas, coarse grains, roots, and grasses of all kinds, there is no better soil in the world than is to be found in Ontario. A really bad harvest is very uncommon. The warm dry atmosphere is so favorable that the housing of the crops is a question of labor only. The "stock" or "rick" is seldom seen in Canada, the ample barns being the direct receptacles of the harvested crops, both of hay and grain.

THE IMMIGRANT IN ONTARIO, CANADA.

The yield of the root crops may be said to average about as follows :—
Swedes, 18 tons per acre ; mangolds, 22 tons per acre ; carrots, 15 tons per acre ; potatoes, 8 tons per acre. Of hay, a yield of from 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre is common.

STOCK RAISING.

The business of raising and feeding stock for the market approaches in Ontario more nearly to British experience in this respect than in some other countries. Putting together the healthiness of the climate, the cheapness of materials for erecting the buildings necessary for the proper management of cattle designed for food, the variety of the agricultural products for which the soil is adapted, the prolific growth of root crops, and the comparative accessibility of the British markets, and the position of Ontario as a great stock-raising and feeding country is assured. It is scarcely twenty years since the first herd of thoroughbred short-horns was brought to Canada. Up to that time the improvement of stock by the use of thoroughbred animals was scarcely attempted. Yet, already, the proportionate supply of prime cattle to Great Britain is greater from Canada than from the United States, while Canadian animals have carried off prizes in British exhibitions against all competitors. The importance of the live stock trade can hardly be over-estimated, and is only partially developed. Any extension of the business of breeding and raising neat stock and horses adds to the farmer's resources, makes it possible for him to introduce a greater area of clover and root crop into his rotation, enables him to consume at home more of the produce raised on the farm, and, by making more and better manure, to keep his land in a higher state of productiveness. The statistics of live stock for 1882 show that the total number of horses in Ontario was 503,604 ; grade and native cattle, 1,562,683 ; of thoroughbred cattle, 23,629 ; of sheep, 1,915,303 ; and pigs, 850,226.

DAIRY FARMING.

The substitution of the cheese factory for the old system of cheese making lies at the bottom of the success that has attended that branch of industry. The factory is usually conducted on the co-operative principle, the milk is collected by a waggon sent around from the factory for that purpose, tested by a lactometer to ascertain if it is of standard

quality, and the farmer credited with the quantity supplied. The returns, less expenses, are divided among the contributors after the sales have been made. Canadian cheese is held in high esteem in the English markets, and commands the top price. At International Exhibitions, Ontario cheese manufacturers have always come off with their full share of honors, received in competition with the world. At the Centennial, out of 100 awards, 49 were given to Canada, 45 to the United States, the remainder to other countries. The interests of the dairying industry are carefully fostered and looked after by two incorporated Dairymen's Associations, in the Eastern and Western sections of the Province respectively, and regular cheese markets are established at various points in the dairying districts in both sections. The total number of factories in Ontario reported to the Government in 1882 was 471. Government returns were received from 306 factories; of these, 266 gave the number of cows whose milk was supplied:

Quantity of milk used (266 Factories).....	lbs. 233,105,965
Quantity of Cheese made.....	" 22,372,566
Value of Cheese made.....	\$2,201,712
No. of Cows whose milk was supplied.....	85,226
Average return for each Patron, of whom there were 13,349.....	\$164.93
Average value of Cheese per Cow.....	\$25.83

The total quantity of milk used in the 306 factories was 265,873,855 lbs., and the total cheese product was 25,562,431 lbs., or an average of 10.6 pounds of milk to one pound of cheese. The value of the cheese product was \$2,767,085, or 10.8 cents per lb. The standard yield of milk per cow is 3,000 pounds. Butter-making has not been so generally reduced to a system as the production of cheese, but the advantage of the creamery over the old process is beginning to be appreciated. Creameries to the number of sixteen, of varying capacity, were in operation during the season of 1882. Reports from six of these show that they manufactured during the season 135,092 lbs. of butter, valued at \$30,304.46. In two factories 24,822 inches of cream produced 23,411 lbs. of butter, and in two others 1,753,241 lbs. of milk produced 64,807 lbs. of butter. Various systems of collecting the milk and of dealing with patrons are followed. Several are conducted on the co-operative plan; in others the milk, or cream, is paid for in cash or is manufac-

tured into butter at so much per pound, the patron receiving back the entire product. With the exception of the instances mentioned, the butter of the country is made in small lots by individual farmers, as a general rule, employing the milk of from two to a dozen cows, and it is sold to the country storekeeper or local butter-dealer, who makes it over and repacks it for shipment. In a very short time, however, Canadian butter will doubtless rank with Canadian cheese as a successful rival of the butters of Ireland and Holland.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Increased attention is paid to fruit-raising, and it is fast becoming an important interest in the Province. The present dimensions of the fruit trade bring into the country an annual income of several hundred thousand dollars. The climate of Ontario, modified by proximity to the great lakes, is adapted to the cultivation of almost all fruits common to the temperate zone; the utmost diversity of soil and situation affords abundant opportunity for the growth of the different varieties, and there is an unlimited market for all the fruit that can be supplied. All the hardy fruits can be grown to perfection in any part of the Province.

The staple fruit of Ontario is the apple, of which eighty-four varieties are grown, fully half of which are winter fruit. Ontario produces the best apples in the world. They rank A1 in the English markets, and in the large centres of consumption are preferred to home-grown fruit. American apples, and those raised in Europe, being the product of a longer season and a slower growth, lack the high color, crispness and flavor that are found in Canadian apples. Winter varieties of good keeping qualities are those principally shipped abroad, and many thousands of barrels of apples are annually exported to Great Britain, where the market value averages about \$4 per barrel. Some idea of the rapid expansion of the export trade in fruit may be had from an examination of the Trade Returns, which show that the value of green fruits exported from Ontario and Quebec has steadily increased year by year from \$23,634 in 1868-9 to \$514,406 in 1880-81. Apples form the great bulk of the green fruit exported. Several varieties of pears have attained to remarkable excellence. Plums are largely cultivated in certain sections,

and peaches grown on standard trees in the south-western counties are produced in immense numbers. Peach orchards of from 3,000 to 10,000 trees are numerous. The quality of the peaches of Southern Ontario is equal to any on the continent. Strawberries are cultivated on a large scale, and delivered literally by ship-loads in the season at the different lake ports and railway depots, whither they are sent from the places at which they are cultivated. The show of Ontario fruit at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, was such as to call forth universal admiration. Of this display an American journal of high standing remarked :

"Probably the finest show of various fruits is made by the Fruit 'Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, a Society which has done much to promote and encourage the growth of fruits in North America. Ontario, from whence these fruits come, is the most fertile part of the whole Dominion. The display occupies the entire north side of the 'Pomological Building, and is composed of 1,000 plates of apples, 200 plates of plums, 200 plates of pears, 90 plates of crab apples, 25 varieties of peaches, 153 plates of grapes, and a variety of nuts, including hickory nuts, hazel nuts and pea-nuts. The same Association in July last made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and cherries, some of the first-named articles being an inch in length."

After describing in some detail the different species of fruits, and the particular excellencies of the many varieties of each, the writer says :

"It would be impossible in a notice like this to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection, intended to exhibit the fruits from the section of country between the Niagara river and Lake Huron, and from the Ottawa to the Detroit rivers, it could not be surpassed. * * * The exhibits have contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the pomological department, and the Association are to be congratulated upon the fruit-producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprise of their fruit-growers."

A distinguished American pomologist, from Illinois, writing of the first display of fruit at the Centennial Exhibition, says :—"Decidedly the best show, taking into consideration variety, quality, number and taste, is from Ontario, Canada."

Grape culture succeeds fairly in all parts of Ontario with the hardier varieties, and it is carried on extensively and with great success

in the south-western part of the Province for the sale of the fruit and for the manufacture of wine. Large vineyards are cultivated in the Counties of Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Kent and Essex; and few fruit crops yield as certain a return or give as small a percentage of failures as the grape. It is known that Ontario, geographically, is within the latitude of the vine-growing countries of Europe, and experience is proving that under the ameliorating influence of the great lake system, grape growing can be engaged in profitably on a large scale. This industry is growing steadily, and promises within a few years to attain to very great importance. At the Fruit Show in Boston, U. S., in 1873, Canada took the first prize for outdoor hardy grapes and plums, and six medals for peaches, pears, &c., in competition with each and all of the States of the American Union.

The total area of orchard and garden in Ontario is 213,846 acres, and of vineyard 2,098 acres.

A Practical Letter.

TO BRITISH TENANT FARMERS.

The following letter is addressed more particularly to farmers with capital, who may be disposed to transfer their skill, experience and the means at their command to Ontario, with the view of engaging in the business of agriculture on a large and liberal scale in this country. The writer brings his own very intelligent knowledge of the subject to bear in that direction, and his letter is most instructive and interesting, at the same time it must not be taken to imply any discouragement to persons with smaller means than those he more immediately addresses, to avail themselves of the advantages the Province presents to them under arrangements adapted to their circumstances :

TO THE BRITISH FARMER

(From a British Farmer in Ontario.)

DEAR SIR,—You are desirous, I dare say, of obtaining such information regarding this part of the world as may enable you to make a choice of land for future investment and residence. Hitherto such information has been of too general a character, and not unfrequently too one-sided for safe guidance.

This letter, therefore, is addressed specially to the average farmer of the British Isles, and in its recommendations I am conscious of no partiality, and present nothing for which I cannot give personal experience or point to existing examples.

My claim to be an authority on this subject is a twenty years' daily professional intercourse among yourselves, and an eight years' one as practical and as intimate with Canadian farmers. Now, just as I make a specialty of addressing a particular class of agriculturists, so I shall confine my remarks to a particular part of this Dominion.

My subject is not to be the making of a new home in a new part of a new country, but the purchase and occupation of old land in a new country.

I very much deprecate the too common practice of advising the settlement on entirely new land, by those who have been accustomed to the comforts and comparative ease of Old England. There can be no class of uncultivated land, whether prairie or woodland, where, whatever his energy and perseverance, the well-to-do British farmer can expect to cope with those born and bred to pioneering. I speak generally; for cases exist of success under all conditions of colonization, from all ranks of society in the world.

So then, without further preface, allow me to introduce you to the Province of Ontario, the garden of the Dominion of Canada. This is a high title, but a true one.

About 750 miles up the River St. Lawrence, a chain of four lakes begins, which, running west, north and west, forms a frontage of 1,200 miles to this Province, but Ontario proper for our present purpose is limited by Lakes Ontario and Erie, having a shore of over 500 miles, irrespective of outs and ins. The mean height of these lakes above sea level is 300 feet. The land backing northwards rises gradually to a water shed six hundred feet above them, and distant seventy miles on an average. This belt of 15,000,000 acres is the garden of Ontario.

The physical features of this district are, at first sight, very uniform, yet the diversity is remarkable on intimate acquaintance. There is much undulating land, hill and dale, plain, large rivers, and numerous streamlets and lakes of many sizes, shelving rock and precipice, with every character of soil, exposure and timber-growth common to the continent of America.

Two-thirds of this garden is under cultivation, the remainder consists of woodland, swamp, pasture and water. Comparatively few tree-stumps remain to mark the progress of clearing during the last half century, for this short period practically limits the history of the plough in Ontario, neither can we count many log huts, though primitive rail fences are plentiful. Dwelling houses of stone and brick, equal and superior to many of your own, are very common.

Men from England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany have done all this. Wealthy landed proprietors here were formerly Yorkshire cattlemen, Highland shepherds, or Paisley weavers, Ulster ditchers and German laborers. Many of them are still alive, driving their own reaper, or representing their own county in the Parliament at Ottawa, or the Legislature at Toronto.

I trust your curiosity is now so far excited as to ask the following questions:

1. What are the agricultural capabilities of this district?
2. What are its markets?
3. What is the price of land and cost of working it?

A fair enumeration of the agricultural capabilities of Ontario's agricultural fertile belt would make a goodly book. So this attempt

must be sketchy only. As all plant life is regulated more by climate than by soil, and as 500 miles by 70, almost surrounded by water, in the middle of this continent, and with the mean degree of temperature formerly mentioned, there is room for much good and much poor farming. Nature has done so much here, that taking advantage or letting alone, easily makes the distinction.

The wheat of Ontario is, at present, from about equal surfaces of winter and spring sowing, and with a tendency to an increase in the latter, producing 25 and 15 bushels respectively with poor farming, and seldom under 40 and 25 by good management. Straw and head are not so heavy as with yourselves, because growth is pushed too much, but quality is superior by reason of the same cause. The over-clearance of forest has made wheat-growing more precarious by the want of immediate shelter—snow not lying on the exposed parts. But replanting and a second natural growth of timber are in progress. We have never had what may be called a general failure in the wheat crops, even with all our carelessness, so you may judge what skill and capital should do.

I have, in my own experience, proved that what is called exhausted land can be thoroughly recuperated in four years by liberal treatment and a systematic management at actually no cost on an average of seasons, for the simple reason that much of this poor condition has been brought about by one class of crops, and not a variety in any form; land sick of wheat is not necessarily exhausted, we have but to deal properly with present unavailable fertility, to bring out large productive powers.

Barley is invariably a sure crop, and is always a valuable one, whether for malting or animal food. From 30 to 40 bushels per acre is common.

Oats, in quality of meal, are equal to your own, but lighter per bushel, being thicker-skinned, as the result of rapid growth; 40 or 50 bushels per acre. As a rule the straw of the cereals is got at the rate of 3,000 lbs. per acre.

Corn (maize) is not generally a common crop for production of grain, though very plentiful and valuable for green fodder, as elsewhere noted.

Peas and beans are important farm crops, the grain and straw of the former being first-class food for sheep; the yield is usually 25 bushels per acre.

In the improved system of breeding and fattening stock, green fodders are now taking an important place; the climate is particularly suitable for successive rushes of vegetation during one season. Under liberal treatment, they can be so arranged as to afford a continuous supply from middle of April to 1st of November, thus:

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| 1. Lucerne, four cuttings | 20 tons per acre. |
| 2. Winter rye, two cuttings | 4 " " |
| 3. Red clover, two cuttings | 6 " " |
| 4. Tares and oats, one cutting | 3 " " |
| 5. Millet, two cuttings | 4 " " |
| 6. Maize, one cutting | 30 " " |
| 7. Rape, one cutting | 7 " " |
8. The thousand-headed kale and prickly comfrey have just been introduced with success.

In the cultivation of roots, Ontario has already made herself a name in the world, even under the difficulties of more heat and the shortness of her autumn, in comparison with Britain. We are gradually realizing the facts, that for a thorough cleaning and manuring, along with a crop unequalled for a winter supply of health and feeding to all animals, turnips, mangolds and carrots are now indispensable. For size and quality they are almost equal to your own growing. Potatoes may be included in this character, in which we are superior, both in quantity and quality. Swedes, 18 tons; mangolds, 22 tons; carrots, 15 tons; and potatoes, 8 tons per acre on an average.

We have difficulty in establishing a variety of grasses, either for rotation or permanent pasture; but persistent trials are gradually adding to the number of those able to withstand the winters. Cultivated pastures invariably tax our best distribution of animals to overtake the luxuriance of growth, and though the same stamp of beef as yours is not always to be had from grass, we always find our stock in improved flesh as autumn comes.

Hay is a standard of large value, as it is often a cause of mismanagement, by reason of its prolificness, in inducing an over continuance of the crop in the hands of the lazy and incautious, not realizing, as they should do, that grasses proper are about as exhaustive as the other grasses called wheat, oats and barley. From 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. of hay per acre is common. The clovers separately, and in association with hay, are most luxuriant and valuable, both as a cropper, a restorative of exhausted soils, and an improver of poor ones. We look to root and clover cultivation as the means of making good the past mismanagement in excessive wheat growing.

The thorough management of these and other crops of minor importance, in a climate such as ours, implies the possession of a good head, considerable means, and willing hands. Anything like leaving things to others will never do, whatever may be the weight of your purse. Your own daily physical exertions are absolutely essential to success; the hired man will never do it. Nor will the uneducated man take the same place as he of practical and scientific experience. The practical alone is safer than the scientific alone; the possession of both is our present want here, as it is with yourselves. If, then, you are

not prepared to work with your own hands, do not come here ; or, for that matter, to any other new country. It is an old country idea that a farm of 200 acres, arable, is employment enough for the head of one ordinary man, without having to put his hand to the plough.

Canada is as peculiarly adapted to the health of the live stock of the farm as to that of man himself. The tariff records show this. I need not enlarge on this important subject, simply challenging any country in the world to exhibit a more satisfactory bill of health. You are not unacquainted with the fact that Ontario possesses thorough-bred herds and flocks, inferior only in numbers to yours ; with, perhaps, one exception—we can count over 500 short horns at one farm ; 100 Herefords at another, and most of all the other principal breeds of cattle and sheep proportionately throughout the Province. We surpass the Americans in keeping up the sample of wool, and its quantity per head, as much by climatic help as good management ; for nature is too propitious here to all farm work, for the early cultivation of economy. It is not alone the climate that enables us to successfully compete with yourselves and the United States in the maintenance of live stock excellence, but the variety of food produced serves as an unfailing medicine chest for this purpose. While as yet we have not succeeded in establishing the same number of pasture grasses as you, our regularly cultivated crops are more numerous, and as nutritive. Our Indian corn, especially, gives so much bulk of green fodder and fair amount of grain per acre, that, were it possible, to uphold animal life on one field product alone, Canada and the United States would easily cap the world in feeding your millions with beef, mutton and pork. The want as yet of the number of beeves and wethers from us to you is owing simply to the want of time, and not realizing the significance of the market thus opened ; certainly not for the want of food. I am certain the area of root and fodder cultivation within the last three years would stand over 200 per cent. more than any former period, as well as the use of ten pure-bred bulls in place of one. But these are not enough.

We can grow first-class beef and mutton with the products of our own soil, as fast and for less than you can do. We can take a Durham or Hereford cross bred steer from its milk when six months old, put it upon green and dry fodders, according to the season of the year, with bran and pea meal or corn meal, and within 24 months, place it on our sea-board at an average live weight of 1400 lbs., and a cost not exceeding £14. In this and all its connections there necessarily results a large profit.

You have heard of the woodlands of this country, and the difficulty in many cases of clearing and getting rid of the stumps and roots. This is true to those new to the axe, and as true that our hard wooded lands give more choice of site and soil than prairies, and certainly are more reliable for alternate farming and more valuable as an investment,

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* * * Few Governments are so liberal as ours in giving encouragement to agriculture and arts. Our Township, County, and Provincial Exhibitions are a most important and interesting feature in connection with the progress of agricultural industry.

We have also to offer you variations in your profession that now command the attention of our most enterprising capitalists. I refer to fruit-growing and dairying. Cheese and butter making is conducted here on a scale and by methods unknown to the average British farmer—a branch of our rural economy characterized by immediate returns on moderate capital. It appears almost unnecessary to note that the excellence in bulk and variety of our fruits take no second place in the World's competition. The farmer's orchard here means one-sixth of the family keep. * * * Our flour is well known in your own markets as of superior quality. The United States grade our No. 2 barley as equal to their No. 1 (cause, soil and climate), and take all we can afford to send them. The herds and flocks of Ontario are now looked up to by all on this continent as fountain-heads of excellence, purity and healthfulness. We are at the present moment unable to supply the demand for Cotswold sheep and Hereford cattle, and thus all over we are desirous of adding to our wealth and skilful management by the accession to our ranks of those who have the pluck to endure a few years' personal labor with the certainty of success in the end.

If now you say—"So far, good; but what about the prices of land and cost of working it?"

As intelligent men of business, and practical farmers, you will readily conclude that the price of land in Ontario is regulated by various considerations:

1. Character of soil, shelter, and timber supply.
2. Condition of management.
3. Character of fences, buildings and water supply.
4. Situation as regards markets.
5. Similar good neighborhood.
6. Demand, depending on outside and local causes.
7. Monopoly, by individual or corporate wealth.

Such is the extent of our field and its variety, that almost any fancy can find its reality. As a case in point, partly for and partly against, interesting at least, if not of much practical value, take the following memoranda made by myself before leaving Scotland in 1871, and afterwards the actual realization:

1. Total cost of purchase, stocking, &c., limited to £2,000.
2. Good soil, neither light nor heavy, and naturally dry.
3. To have been previously well managed.
4. One-fifth to be under good hardwood bush.

COST OF ENTRY.		COST OF ENTRY.	
	\$ c.		£ s. d.
Passage to Canada	400 00	Sum to out-going tenant,	
220 acres, at \$24	5,280 00	extra value on houses	
Implements	980 00	and fences.....	57 0 0
Live stock.....	1,200 00	Manure from him (com-	
House furnishings.....	250 00	pulsory).....	72 0 0
First year's crop laid down	530 00	Crops (compulsory).....	490 0 0
Feed and fodder to start with	360 00	Sheep (compulsory).....	390 0 0
Household keep..	110 00	Other live stock bought..	491 0 0
		Horses and harness.....	200 0 0
	\$9,110 00	Implements	650 0 0
		House furnishings.....	250 0 0
or £1,900 0 0			£2,600 0 0

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS EXECUTED		PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
See previous notes	252 0 0	Nil.....	0 0 0

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF FARM.		ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF FARM.	
	\$ c.		£ s. d.
Labour	600 00	Carpenter work	16 0 0
Repairs and incidentals.....	250 00	Blacksmith	9 0 0
Keep of stock.....	750 00	Veterinary surgeon.....	4 4 0
Seed.....	110 00	Saddler.....	8 0 0
		Two ploughmen and one	
	\$1,710 00	lad	180 0 0
		Joint shepherd and cattle-	
		man.....	65 0 0
		Keep of live stock.....	280 0 0
		Artificial manures.....	75 0 0
		Seed	90 0 0
or £352 0 0			£727 4 0

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.		HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.	
	\$ c.		£ s. d.
Butcher	170 00	Butcher.....	47 0 0
Baker	60 00	Baker	15 0 0
Clothing	285 00	Clothing	60 0 0
Grocer.....	280 00	Grocer	52 0 0
Church.....	25 00	Medical.....	9 0 0
Medical.....	15 00	Fuel and light.....	20 0 0
Fuel and light.....	30 00	Servant.....	12 0 0
Servant	25 00	Schooling	35 0 0
Miscellaneous	50 00	Miscellaneous.....	10 0 0
	\$950 00		£265 0 0
or £199 0 0			

GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS. (Average from 5 years.)		GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS. (Average from 11 years)	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Wheat	315 00	Wheat	40 0 0
Oats	300 00	Oats	210 0 0
Barley	270 00	Barley	170 0 0
Peas	243 00	Hay	72 0 0
Forage crops	430 00	Turnips	88 0 0
Turnips or mangolds	530 00	Potatoes	60 0 0
Carrots	50 00	*Cattle sales	280 0 0
Potatoes	100 00	Sheep and wool	275 0 0
Hay	450 00	Swine	32 0 0
*Sales of live stock	400 00	Poultry	8 0 0
		Dairy products	73 0 0
	\$3,088 00		
or £635 0 0		£1,308 0 0	

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

ONTARIO PROPRIETORSHIP.		SCOTCH TENANTSHIP.	
	£		£
Sum invested.....	2,152	Sum invested.....	2,600
Taxes	12	Rent and taxes	255
Annual maintenance of farm...	352	Annual maintenance of farm...	724
Household expenses	199	Household expenses	265
Gross annual returns	635	Gross annual returns	1,308
Surplus revenue during 5 years	363	Surplus revenue during 5 years	305
Realization after 5 years	2,550	Realization after 5 years	2,400

* These receipts from live stock sales allow for any increase in value of young animals retained.

It appears, then, that a capital of £2600 invested in British farming takes fully one third of itself for annual support, of which one-fourth is household; and that there is an annual gross revenue equal to half the invested sum, which sum does not always increase in value, but may be considerably lessened under certain conditions.

It also appears that £2,152 invested in the purchase of land and the farming of it, in Ontario, requires one-fourth of itself for annual maintenance, of which nearly one-half is household; and that there is a gross annual revenue equal to nearly one-third of the invested sum, which sum increases 22 per cent. in value during five years under special conditions.

The return per acre is much larger in Britain; living is not so different for your class as may be supposed, and the great difference of annual maintenance is largely in rent and labor.

I could say much more that should be of interest to old countrymen and colonists, but a letter having to be a letter only, I must defer until a better opportunity for details.

I trust very many of you will at once take advantage of the present condition of things, that is (1) your own difficulties, and (2) the fact of land here being 25 per cent. lower in price than four years ago.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BROWN.

Guelph, 15th October, 1879.

British Testimony to Ontario as an Agricultural Country.

PROFESSOR SHELDON,

an eminent authority on agricultural questions, paid a visit to Canada last year, and has given the results of his observations in a small pamphlet, just published by official authority. Speaking of the Province of Ontario, Professor Sheldon says :

"Of the southern part of this Province I cannot speak in terms other than of warm praise. Generally speaking, this favored portion of the Province has a rolling, and, in some parts, almost a hilly surface ; in certain localities, as that of Hamilton, for instance, the surface is much broken and almost precipitous here and there, but as a rule the great bulk of the land in this part of the Province, with the exception of rocky or swampy districts, is easily cultivated when it is cleared of timber and the roots are pulled out. Thirty or forty years ago Ontario must have been a very heavily-wooded district, and the labor of clearing the hundreds and thousands of beautiful farms must have been prodigious ; in the district to which these remarks more specially refer, the work of clearing is for the most part done, but there are still many extensive tracts of timber-land here and there, and most of the farms have a smaller or greater proportion of uncleared land on them. This land is kept to grow wood for fencing and for fuel.

"This portion of Ontario may be regarded as the garden of the Dominion—literally as well as figuratively the garden—for it is there that apples, pears, grapes, peaches, melons, and the like, grow in the greatest profusion, and with the least trouble on the part of the farmer. Every farm has its orchard, and it is purely the farmer's fault if the orchard is not an excellent one, for the climate and the soil are clearly all that can be desired, and the trees will do their share of their work provided the right sorts are planted. It is usual to plant out peach and apple trees alternately and in rows in a new orchard, and the apple trees are at the distance apart which will be right when they are full grown ; this is done because the peach trees come to maturity first and

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have done bearing before the apple trees require all the room ; the peach trees are then cut down and the apple trees occupy all the room. These trees are planted in rows at right angles, so that there is a clear passage between them whichever way we look, and the land can be freely cultivated among them ; it is, in fact, usual to take crops of wheat, or oats, or maize, from the land during the time trees are young, and we often see fine crops of golden grain overtopped by noble young trees laden with fruit. A farmer may not, of course, look to fruit alone to grow rich on, but he often nets a nice roll of dollars out of it, and, to say the least, it is conducive to happiness to be well supplied with fruit, while to live in a climate and on a soil that will produce it abundantly is always desirable.

"As a dairying country some portions of both Eastern and Western Ontario are clearly well adapted. The chief want of the country in this connection, is that of streams, and springs, and running brooks ; the smaller streams, in fact, are either less numerous than they were before the forests were cut away, or they are dry at the time when they are most wanted. But the Belleville district, in Eastern Ontario, where there is indeed a great deal of most excellent land, and the Ingersoll and Stratford districts, in the western portion of the Province, with many others here and there, are producing excellent cheese in the factories. It would appear, in fact, that wherever water for stock is available, dairy-farming in Ontario may be made profitable business. The lack of water on some of the farms could, without much difficulty, I should say, be made up by providing it in artificial meres and ponds, a practice which is common in many parts of England. The Canadian farmers, as a rule, are alert on questions which affect their interest, though less so than the Americans are, and that this water question, all-important as it is to dairy-farming and stock-raising, will in due time receive the attention it demands, is, I think, a point which may safely be predicted.

"The Canadian dairy-farmer has several important advantages over his English contemporary, not the smallest of which is this : he can grow, at a very moderate cost, very large crops of forage for winter use ; clovers and timothy flourish well on most soils in Ontario, and I should say that rye-grasses would also, though I did not find they were much employed, if at all, in the growth of forage. I think they might be used to advantage. It is also clear, from what I saw in many places, that he can raise abundant crops of swedes and mangolds, and very good ones of carrots, parsnips, and the like. Here, then, after the question of water, are the first requisites of successful dairy farming. A rotation of crops is just the system to reinvigorate the older soils of Ontario, which have been over-cropped with wheat, and rotations work well in dairy-farming. It is true that good natural pastures are scarce in the Province, if indeed there are any at all which deserve the name

from an Englishman's point of view (the best grass land I saw in Ontario was in the neighborhood of London, and on the way to Hamilton); but, as I have said, clovers, etc., grow well, and they will answer capitally for pastures for a year or two, a regular succession of them being provided, and it is a simple matter to produce a large supply of green corn—that is, maize before it comes to maturity—for soiling in summer when the pastures run out. The rotations may be as follows: (1) Wheat or oats; (2) Roots and green crops for soiling; (3) Oats or barley, seeded down with artificial grasses; (4, 5, and, if advisable, 6) Grass for forage and pastures. These rotations admit of endless variation, and in a country where no fossilized restrictions as to cropping exist, as they do in England, the farmer can always grow the crops that suits his purpose best. The practice at Bow Park is to sow Western corn, which is a luxuriant cropper, thickly, in drills of eighteen or twenty inches wide; in this way the space between the drills is easily horse-hoed, until the corn is a foot or more high. The corn grows rapidly, and effectually smothers the weeds and wild grasses, which grow vigorously in so forcing a climate. In Canada, as in England, the axiom is true that nothing cleans the soil of weeds so effectually as a heavy cultivated crop of some kind or other. If all the Western corn is not wanted for soiling, the balance is cut and stocked while the leaf is still green, and the grain in the milk, and it is left out in the fields, and fetched in as it is wanted in winter; in this way it makes very good forage, and the stalks, leaves and ears are all passed through the chaff-cutter, and all consumed by the stock. A similar system may be followed with almost any other kind of soiling crop—that is, making into forage for winter that portion of it which is not wanted for soiling.

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"The dairy cattle in some parts of Ontario will compare not unfavorably with those of many parts of England. Shorthorn grades prevail, and it may be said that, wherever a better class of cattle are found, the improvement is due, as a rule, to the Shorthorn element. In the magnificent herd of pedigree Shorthorns at Bow Park I found a collection of animals which, for number and quality, cannot in all probability be equalled elsewhere. It is clear that the climate and soil of Canada are well suited to maintain the purity and vigor of these animals, and there is every indication that they have not deteriorated in any respect, but the contrary, in their new home in the far west. There are some 300 animals on the farm, forming a herd that is well worth crossing the Atlantic to see. I spent three days at Bow Park, enjoying the company of my worthy friend, Mr. Clay, and I should have liked to spend as many weeks or even months, in order to become familiar with the many beautiful Shorthorns I saw there. Ontario has in her midst, then, the largest herd of pure-bred Shorthorns to be found, and she ought to make an extensive use of it to improve the bovine

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stock of the country, with the view of developing the new fat stock trade which has sprung up in England. But Mr. Clay complains, and not without reason, that the Americans are ahead of the Canadians in appreciation of good stock, and that the greater portion of his young bulls have to find a market in the States. This ought not to be so, and it is no feather in Canada's cap that such a complaint should be made.

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"Among educational institutions the Guelph Agricultural College occupies an honorable position. The College was unfortunately not in session when I was there, and the President and Professor of Agriculture were both ways at the Hamilton show, so that I saw the College and farm under unfavorable conditions. The Professor of Chemistry did all that lay in his power, however, to give me facilities for seeing the educational machinery of the College, as well as the farm buildings, the farm, and the stock. The following day I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mills, the President, and Mr. Brown, the Professor of Agriculture, at Hamilton. It is satisfactory to know that the College is being more appreciated and employed year by year by those for whose benefit it was established. Increased accommodation is now being provided, and there is a prospect of the College even becoming self sustaining in time. Already it is a flourishing, though quite a young institution, and its influence is being felt on the agriculture of the Province. The students receive an agricultural education, in which science is happily blended with practice, and theory is borne out by demonstration. The farm consists of some 550 acres, on which a variety of experimental and practical crops are grown, and several kinds of pure-bred English sheep and cattle are kept, which, in their turn, will have an important effect on the country's future.

"The taxation in Ontario is light, as it is everywhere else in the Dominion that I have been. At first sight it would seem to be heavier than in some of the other Provinces, yet it is not really so. It is assessed on the basis of valuation of property, and in this sense differs but slightly from the other Provinces. Land, and real property generally, leaving out of consideration such cities as Montreal and Quebec, is more valuable in Ontario than elsewhere, yet the total taxation, including school rates, does not often go beyond twenty-five to thirty cents an acre, while it frequently falls below those sums. Some districts have public property which nearly provides all the public money that is needed, and others are the more heavily rated for the present in order to wipe off sums of money which were given as bonuses to new railways passing through them. But nowhere did I meet with an instance in which taxation may be regarded as really burdensome, yet it will be expedient for newcomers to make inquiry into these matters before purchasing farms. The farming in many parts of Ontario is of a higher order than I had been led to expect. West of Toronto, as well

as north of it, I saw many farms in a condition which would be no discredit to any country whatever, but a great credit to most."

THE HON. DAVID A. WELLS,

an eminent American statesman, in an article which appeared in the *North American Review* for September, 1877, thus speaks of Ontario, and the capabilities of its soil and climate:

"North of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, east of Lake Huron, south of the 45th parallel, and included mainly within the present Dominion Province of Ontario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American continent, nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, to these States in its agricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this continent of the combing wool sheep, without a full, cheap, and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufacturing interest of the country cannot prosper, or we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interest of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over \$11,000,000 of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the Great Lakes, specially fit to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver and rivers whose sands contain gold."

Among the representatives of the farming interest in Great Britain who have lately visited Ontario, was

MR. THOMAS IRVING,

one of the most prominent Cumberland agriculturists, and residing at Bowness on Solway. Mr. Irving has given some particulars of his trip, and his impressions of the country, to the *Carlisle Patriot*, and as such independent testimony is valuable and important, some extracts from his statement are given below. Speaking of the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, he says:

"It is a splendid country for farmers, and I have no hesitation in saying that a Cumberland farmer can go there and buy a farm and stock at reasonably for the same expenditure of capital that he would require to stock a farm here and pay one year's rent." He describes the land as in various grades of improvement—some lately cleared of the bush, some well cleared, and some badly cleared, but all capable of

producing excellent crops. It is a sandy loam or clay loam—just the sort for raising green crop or corn. Harvest was over by the time he arrived. He saw some fine wheat in the Huron (Ontario) district. "To give you an example of the good quality of the soil there," Mr. Irving says, "I may tell you I saw one field of 100 acres which had had four crops of wheat. I saw the fifth crop, and the yield is 40 bushels per acre. Without any manure, too! You may think that is an over-drawn picture, but it is a fact. In some parts of Western Ontario the land is of the finest quality."

After mentioning that land can be obtained at from £5 to £20 per acre, he says:

"As a rule, farm houses are better than in England. Farming as a whole, in Canada, is not up to the mark; there is a want of system apparent in almost every direction. But," he added, "what can you expect? As you go along you can easily distinguish a good farmer from the appearance of the turnips, and the fine-conditioned cattle moving about. Many of the farmers commenced with very little knowledge of crop-raising; log huts were built, then out-houses were added, but these have in many instances been superseded by large and convenient farm-houses of brick and stone. No better evidence of the prosperity of many of the farmers can be had than seeing a good stone or brick house, with a dilapidated log house near. Some of the farms are now as well cultivated as any in England. The farm buildings are generally of wood, occasionally the barns and stables are of stone, and in almost every case are in rear of the farm house. Holders or owners of farms sell their land whenever they can get an offer to their advantage. They think no more of selling their land than selling a cow or horse. Thus plenty of good farms, large and small, are always in the market. There is no difficulty in transferring land in Canada, and the expense is trifling. Plenty of homesteads can be purchased in the Province of Ontario, in the western portion of which is as good land as any farmer could desire." In the county of Oxford, Province of Ontario, Mr. Irving met with a farmer owning 600 acres, who claimed Dals-ton, near Carlisle, as his native ground. This gentleman went out several years ago, and is now in a prosperous condition. "He had very little when he went out, but he was industrious." Farmers in Canada have every facility now for disposing of their farm produce. Railways are opened out in nearly every direction; seaports are numerous. Mr. Irving thinks there are few farms in the part of Canada he visited as far from a market town as his farm at Bowness is from Carlisle. "They beat us in England," he says, "in corn growing; the carriage of corn to this country is now almost nothing; the working expenses are much cheaper—that is, for purely agricultural work—because the food required by the workers is almost solely produced on the farm, and wages

are not much, if any, higher than at home. In my opinion Canada will be the farming country of the world in the course of the next fifteen or twenty years. They have no taxes to pay. I think the school tax is the only one worth mentioning, and that is not heavy. It is yet in a transition state, but we may look to the future with confidence." He believes a sovereign has a purchasing power of double its value in Canada, compared with that it has at home, when spent in providing the necessaries for subsistence. Yet money cannot be had on loan for less than 8 per cent. "Any person with capital to spare can lay it out in Canada at 8 per cent. on mortgage security." To persons thinking of going out, this is the advice Mr. Irving gives: "I would not advise a man that drinks to go to Canada. I don't think clerks or shopkeepers are wanted. Any man able and willing to work is sure to do well. A poor man can do better than in this country, because he can get work; and meal and flour, and such like necessaries, are much cheaper. It is the grandest country I have seen for a man and family, especially if he has a little bit of money at his command; and if a man goes there with sufficient capital to buy some land, and stock it to some extent, he has a wonderful start in life, and need not look back." Speaking of the price of farm stock, Mr. Irving says: "An ordinary working horse costs from £10 to £25, English money; a fair good dairy cow from £5 to £6; ewes are about 20s.; lambs at this time of year about 10s. or 12s. each; turkeys about 3s. each; geese from about 2s. to 2s. 6d. each; and chickens from 6d. to 1s. each. All kinds of dairy produce are cheap. There is very little game, such as we have in England, but there is plenty of wild fowl. Fishing is plentiful." Mr. Irving had an opportunity, while in Ottawa, of paying a visit to the Dominion Exhibition, the royal show of Canada. He witnessed a wonderful display of farm produce of all kinds. Amongst the cattle were Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, Polled-Angus, Ayrshires, Devons, and perhaps other kinds, much like our big shows at home. Some grand specimens were to be seen in almost every class. The Shorthorns were the finest, however—but some of the Shorthorn breeds in Canada are noted. In the sheep class were to be seen Leicesters, South Downs, Hampshire Downs, and other kinds. He was disappointed with the horse classes. There was no sign of the heavy Clydesdale breed; the farming and harness horses seemed "too long drawn," resembling the Cleveland horses that used to be known in the north of England. Yet the Canadian horses have a great deal of go in them, and are magnificent trotters. Nor are heavy horses particularly required, the land being, as before mentioned, of a sandy or clay loam; and when spring arrives, after a hard winter, farmers are anxious to make the most of the first fine weather, so that light, sharp, quick-going horses are in requisition in preference to others. A great variety of farm implements were also to be seen. When in the western portion of the Province of Ontario he visited a local show in London, a town which had its river Thames near, and which had adop-

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ted many other names from the metropolis. At this show he found a most admirable collection of stock. Speaking of the fruit grown in Canada, he says, "grapes are grown in many places in the open air, the peaches are most delicious, and the apples—some as big as turnips—are of fine quality." "I saw," he added emphatically, "one vineyard of 50 acres, and I was told a fine crop had been got; I saw orchards 40 acres in extent, and the peaches are like apricots." Mr. Irving has formed a very high opinion of the capabilities of the country generally. He is much pleased with the towns, which are all open and healthy-like, and he declares the people to be "kind, hospitable, and very loyal, much more so than we are at home. They speak of England as their home."

At a meeting of the Gala Water Farmer's Club, held at Stow, on Friday the 19th December, 1879,

MR. ELLIOTT,

one of the delegates recently returned from Canada, gave a very interesting account of his visit, of the places he had seen, and the opinions he had formed of the Province of Ontario. This statement was in the form of a diary of each day's experiences, but his conclusions were summed up in the following words:

"I have described the country through which I passed, as fairly as I was able to judge. The roads in some counties are very good, in others again inferior. The 'gravel' roads are in generally good repair. The railway communication is good and cheap, and they are always building more. Regarding the climate, it is hotter in summer and colder in winter than at home. The autumn or fall is delightful, as I can testify from experience. The atmosphere being clear and dry, one does not feel the extremes so much. Winter (which is considered such a drawback to Canada) generally commences about the middle of December, and goes in March. Although little or no ploughing is done, farmers have plenty of work preparing wood for next season's fuel, and other odds and ends. I find after due inquiry, that cattle are not housed longer than in Scotland, and it is the universal testimony of the people that their winters are most enjoyable. I consider that farming in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is in a transition state. The growing of wheat in Manitoba, and the north-west territories, which will increase with rapid strides, must soon affect the growers of wheat in these provinces. They are already alive to that fact, and for some time back have been increasing their stocks of cattle and sheep. Calves, instead of being mostly killed, as formerly, are now all reared, which in a very short time must enormously increase the supply of cattle for exportation to this country. The Dominion of Canada, from the energetic nature of its people and boundless resources of every kind, has a great future

before it. With regard to farmers emigrating to Ontario or the Eastern Townships of Quebec, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them to do so; as I am satisfied, from what I saw, that men with moderate capital could do better there than they can at home; and that for several reasons:—In the first place you can buy and stock a farm for little more than it takes to stock one at home; then there is no rent to pay; and taxes are very light—they do not exceed 4d. to 10d. per acre, according to the value of the property. You can make the most of the land by growing the most profitable crops, and those best suited to your soil and climate. There you have no lawyer factor, prescribing in a long antiquated lease, which almost no man can understand, what crops you shall grow and what seed you shall sow, as if you did not understand your business better than he is able to teach you, and, generally speaking, binding you to protect the landlord's hares to eat your own crops. In my own case, however, I have been very liberally dealt with, both as regards cropping clauses and game. Again, a man going there with his family, can get a first-class education free for his children, which at home costs a great deal of money. I consider their educational system one of the best possible. In a new country there are many more opportunities and openings turning up than there are in an old country, that young men of intelligence and enterprise can take advantage of."

Another delegate,

MR. JAMES BIGGAR,

of Dumfries, gives in the course of his report, the following practical information gained during his visit to Ontario:

"At Mr. McCrae's, Guelph, county of Wellington, we saw good turnips and a fine herd of Galloways, including some of the principal prize winners at Ottawa. At Mr. Hobson's farm we saw some excellent short-horns. Mr. Hobson feeds a good many cattle, buying half-fat cattle in December and January, and feeding till June. He allows 12 to 15 pounds of meal daily and 60 pounds of roots. He also feeds off 400 lambs on rape, buying them in August at 10s. to 12s. each and making them worth 22s. to 25s. by the middle of December. The rape is sown in drills and worked the same as turnips. On this farm of 300 acres, 240 cleared, four men are employed in summer and two in winter, with some extra help at busy seasons. Mr. Hobson estimated the necessary capital for such a farm at £3 per acre. Of course where pedigree stock is kept it is much higher. We visited a farm of 180 acres, all good land except 20 acres, which was for sale at about £13 per acre. It was a nice place near a railway station. The house was new—had cost £800—and the buildings fair. Another farm of 200 acres let at 12s. per acre was considered too dear. The soil was a fair sandy loam

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on a clay subsoil, intersected by a gravelly ridge. The turnips were a very good crop. The divisions of crop on this farm were as follows:—75 acres hay, 60 acres pasture, 15 turnips, 20 fall wheat, 20 peas and 20 oats. The taxes payable by the tenant, were about £13 in addition to eight days' statute road labor. This farm was part of a block of 500 acres for sale at £12 per acre. Near Guelph we saw two farms of 400 acres, farmed by two sons of the late Mr. Gerrard Marchfield. They pay £200 a year rent and taxes, and are said to be doing well. These seemed very desirable, in a good situation, and were for sale: price, £12 to £13 per acre. We passed through part of the Paisley Block, a district settled a good many years ago by emigrants from Paisley, few of whom had been brought up to farming. They have in nearly all cases been successful, and possess very comfortable residences, and tidy, well-managed farms. We next visited Galt, where a large proportion of the people are of Scotch descent. Mr. Cowan, a native of Dumfries-shire, has a good farm of 540 acres in the neighborhood. We saw a first-rate flock of ewes. He also breeds short-horns. The land is mostly rolling—a deep sandy loam and free from stones."

Mr. Biggar, in conclusion, says, as to the farmer's prospects in Canada:

"In a statement drawn up for us by a committee of practical farmers, the interest on farming capital is shewn at 6 per cent. on an average of the last five seasons. No exact system of rotation has been followed. Successive grain crops have been grown too long, till wheat is in many cases not a paying crop, and the farmers of Ontario are now beginning to see that they must pay more attention to green crops and stock-raising. A few, very few, use artificial manures, but by and by they are likely to come into more general use. A large buyer of barley told us that a few farmers who used superphosphate, sent him barley as much as five and six lbs. per bushel heavier than their neighbors'. Labor in Ontario is about 15 per cent. dearer than in this country, but the farms are evidently worked with fewer hands. We are told again and again that no farmer should go there who did not intend to work, but taking the whole year round we think we know many farmers here who work as hard as farmers seemed to do there. We now come to the question of immigration. I feel that there is much responsibility in answering that question. I am satisfied that men with some capital could make more of it in Canada than in this country."

MR. COWAN,

the delegate from Wigtonshire, was at Stranraer on the 19th December, 1879, and referred, among other things, to the great cheese-making industry of Ontario. He said:

"In the Province of Ontario we visited the town of Stratford, county of Perth, in the immediate neighborhood of which are several large cheese factories. I was fortunate enough to have a letter of introduction to Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., who resides in Stratford, and who received me in a most kindly manner. Mr. Ballantyne, a highly intelligent gentleman of active business habits, is a great enthusiast in the manufacture of cheese, and has, perhaps, done more than any other man in Canada to perfect the system of factory cheese-making. He owns one or two factories, and is also an extensive buyer of cheese throughout the Province. We were privileged to see through the Black Creek Factory, which is situated in a fine, well watered grazing country, well suited for dairy purposes, about eight miles from Stratford.

"This factory, which gathers its supply of milk from about 1000 cows, was one of the very first established in Canada, in the year 1864. It belongs to Mr. Ballantyne, but is conducted on the co-operative principle; Mr. Ballantyne charging the farmers a certain sum per gallon for hauling the milk and making the cheese. Mr. Ballantyne fully explained the whole process of factory cheese-making, of which he is a thorough master. The season begins in Canada on the 1st of May, and closes on the 1st of November; the busiest time is in the month of June, when the cows are in full milk. During this month 26,000 lbs. of milk were sent to the factory, and the make of cheese per day ran from 2600 to 2700 lbs.

"Mr. Ballantyne informed us that in the early part of the year, between the fodder and the grass, he found the greatest difficulty in making cheese of good quality; this applied also to certain portions of the months of July and August, when the weather became extremely hot. Mr. B., however, has now managed to overcome, in great measure, the difficulties of making a really good article during the hot season, when the water is not very good, and the milk in some instances becomes tainted before it leaves the udder of the cow; and I tasted several cheese made at this factory from impure or tainted milk, that were quite free from any impurity in either smell or taste. * * * I will only further remark that, in the large, well ventilated, and commodious cheese-room at Black Creek, I was surprised to find such uniformly high class cheese, quite equal, if not superior, to the finest makes in the Rhines of Galloway. The cheese were mostly uncolored, and would average about 60 lbs. in weight, and were very uniform in size as well as in quality. At the time of my visit the kane had been disposed of up to the 1st of August. They had gone to the London market, where cheese from the Black Creek Factory command the highest prices. On making inquiries about the future prospects of the cheese trade, Mr. Ballantyne assured me that they were much brighter than they had been during the previous two years; that the price of cheese was certain to keep up during the remainder of this season, and

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for some time to come, as, owing to the severe losses sustained through the unremunerative prices of the last two years, a great many factories had been closed down both in the United States and the Dominion—large numbers of cows from which these factories had been supplied had consequently been fattened and sold off, and that many of the farmers were now turning their attention to the raising and fattening of cattle for the British markets; and that in his opinion the deficiency in the make of cheese in America next year, comparing it with the previous one, would be as much as 25 per cent."

Mr. Cowan's opinion generally of the Province of Ontario was expressed in the following terms:

"I was also much pleased with what I saw of its (Ontario's) agricultural resources. The greater part of the country through which I passed was very good farming soil. Several districts were perhaps as well farmed as our own country. But, as a rule, I did not consider the farming of a very high class. No regular rotation seemed to be observed; and the value of using manure, as an aid to raising good crops, if understood, did not appear to be acted upon. Too much attention appeared to me to have been given in the past to raising cereals, and too little to the raising of stock. But farmers seem now to be turning their attention more that way; and I have no doubt when farming is pursued in a systematic manner, similar to that observed in this country, a prosperous future awaits the agriculturists of Ontario. But to any one thinking of emigrating to Ontario I may say that, with the exception of the climate—which, however, I was informed is not so extreme, either with heat or cold, as in the North-West—he will have none of the difficulties to encounter in the districts I visited that he would have to face in Manitoba. Indeed I thought it very much like our own country with respect to its large and thriving towns and villages and the appearance generally of its country districts. It has sufficient railways and water facilities through all its bounds; its roads are well kept and in good order; its educational system is, I think, better than our own; in fact, it enjoys all the advantages that we possess in this country, even to the extent in my opinion of being over-much governed."

MR. G. HUTCHINSON,

another delegate, spoke at Penrith on the 28th December, 1879.

"He described the climate of Canada on the testimony of settlers, as excellent. The surface soil varied from light sand to heavy loam, a medium fertile loam predominating with generally a clay subsoil. The great wealth of the Dominion was undoubtedly in her soil. Although only a new country as compared with others, she was already known as a great meat and corn producing country. There was not, he be-

lieved, a more contented man in the world than the owner of the soil. He may not have command of as much capital as some English farmers, nor did he keep his land in such a high state of cultivation, yet the land he worked was his own; his taxes were light, and, as a rule, he was a happy and contented man. In a new country like Canada, it would be absurd to expect farming to be carried on in as scientific manner as in England; the land was so abundant, and greater breadth was cultivated in proportion to the population, in what an English farmer would consider a rough sort of way. It spoke well for the climate and the soil that under such adverse circumstances, such excellent crops were obtained, as in too many instances the land was merely scratched over. Not more than five years ago, the Canadian farmers looked upon wheat as being their chief production. To-day the growing of beef for England was their first consideration, wheat now taking second place. Many farmers in England were paying as much every year in rent and taxes, as would purchase the freehold of a farm in the old Provinces of Canada, and he would have a free education for his children, and other home comforts. To such farms he recommended a man with a young family and capital to go, rather than into the new settled districts where he would have to exchange the condition of a very old and thickly populated country for one that was entirely new, and where he would have to make up his mind to rough it, which was more suited to a young man without a family. Good well-cleared farms could be bought in any of the old Provinces. The crops in Ontario were the same as here, with the exception of Indian-corn. Wheat seemed most in favor on the better soils; it yielded on an average about 20 bushels per acre; the market value of wheat in Toronto last September, was 4s. 6d. per bushel. At this price an average crop of wheat would be worth £4 10s. per acre. Oats were generally a very poor sample, the hot days of summer bringing them forward too rapidly; they very seldom weighed more than 34 lbs. per bushel, and yielded 50 bushels per acre. In Toronto, last September, they sold for 1s. 4d. per bushel, so that an average crop would be worth £3 6s. 8d. per acre. Barley was generally a good sample, although not so good as we could grow here, the average yield being about 30 bushels per acre, and the price 2s. 4d. per bushel. Turnips were not grown very extensively, although, except in a very dry season, they grew pretty well, and there was no doubt a more extensive culture would be beneficial to the farming interests of Canada. One of the main hindrances to a more extensive cultivation of turnips was the amount of manual labour they require. Potatoes grew well, and so did peas, of which he saw some excellent samples. He also saw a large number of Colorado beetles upon some potatoes, but they did not seem to have done much harm, as the potatoes were an excellent crop."

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Information for Emigrants.

INSTRUCTIONS AND HINTS.

Having determined on making the Province of Ontario his future home, the intending emigrant should at once apply to one of the Canadian or Ontario Government Emigration Agents for information as to the passage to Canada. In all cases, when practicable, the emigrant should book through to his final destination. On arrival at the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom, the emigrant, if with a family, should leave them at the railway station and proceed at once to the steamship owner's office, and, if not already informed by letter, inquire what outfit is required for the voyage, the place to procure it, and at what time and place he is to embark.

OUTFIT.

The steerage emigrant has to provide his own bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, which consist in general of one mattress, 1s. 8d. ; one pillow, 6d. ; one blanket, 3s. 6d. ; one water can, 9d. ; one quart mug, 3d. ; one tin plate, 3d. ; one wash basin, 9d. ; one knife and fork, 6d. ; two spoons, 2d. ; one pound of marine soap, 6d. ; one towel, 8d. Total, 9s. 6d. The whole of these articles can be obtained at a seaport in a few minutes time, or may be hired on some of the steamship lines for the voyage at much less cost.

Emigrants must be careful to embark in vessels that sail directly for Canada, as by going via the United States they will be put to extra trouble and expense. The emigrant should not give heed to any representations made to him by RUNNERS and other INTERESTED parties who infest the docks and shipping offices, but, if requiring information, should apply at the steamship company's offices, or to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, or to the Canadian agents named below :

ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

BETER BYRNE, 6 South Castle street, Liverpool.
WM. ANNAND, Chief Agent, 31 Queen Victoria street, London.
CHARLES FOY, 29 Victoria street, Belfast.

Household articles, such as bedding and bed linen, carpets, curtains, cutlery, and articles of ornament, when already possessed by the emigrant, should be brought out, as the freight on these will be much less than similar articles would cost in Ontario, if bought there; and many other little household necessities, which if sold would not bring much, but would add greatly to the comfort of the emigrant in his new home. There should also be brought wearing apparel; also mechanics' tools and implements of trade, if not too cumbersome in their nature, but tools should not be brought for the express purpose of bringing them to Canada, as those best suited to the work can be procured in any part of the Province. Furniture of every kind should be disposed of at home, as furniture more suitable in Canada can be bought there more cheaply. The emigrant should, when able, pack his luggage in common boxes, with iron bands at the corners, ordinary trunks and portmanteaus being liable to be broken on the journey. In these boxes should be placed all the property of the emigrant, except what is necessary for use during the voyage. The name and destination of the emigrant should be painted at least 4 inches long, on the box, which should also be numbered and marked, whether wanted on the voyage or not. These boxes should not be more than 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet six inches in width, and the same in depth. The following diagram for the address will exemplify what is meant:—

Per S. S. _____ via Quebec.

No. 1.

JOHN BROWN.

PASSENGER TO TORONTO,

Not wanted on }	ONTARIO,
the voyage. }	CANADA.

By adopting the foregoing rules, emigrants will be able at once to claim their baggage on arrival at Quebec. The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to customs duties on arrival in Canada.

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ON BOARD SHIP.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board ship, he should read the rules he is expected to obey. He will find them hung up in different parts of the steerage. He should do his best to keep himself and all about him clean, as this will add to his own health and comfort, and also to that of others. If he has any grievance or cause of complaint, he should while on board apply to the captain for redress; and if the grievance occurs after landing, then to the Government Immigration Agent, who will at once take steps to investigate the case. Emigrants are especially cautioned not to attend to any of the remarks and tales told by interested parties, either on the voyage or after their arrival.

ON ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

After debarkation at Point Levis, Quebec, the immigrant should at once secure his baggage as it is landed from the steamer, and collect it in one place. This will enable the Custom House officers to expeditiously complete their work, and the immigrants will be able to proceed on their westward journey without any delay. The Government Immigration Officer for the Province of Ontario attends the arrival of every steamer, and is instructed to give every necessary information and assistance; the immigrant should, immediately after landing, report himself at the Ontario Immigration Office on the wharf, near the steamship landing. The women and children, and small articles of luggage, should at once be taken to the Immigration Depot, where they can remain until the train is ready. The heavier luggage, after being passed by the Custom House officer, will be carted to the Immigration Depot free of expense. Before leaving Point Levis, the immigrant should see that his luggage is properly checked, as otherwise the railway company will not be responsible for it. Immigrants will find themselves accosted by runners for different hotels and public houses, offering cheap refreshments; they will do well not to accompany these persons, as everything requisite will be found provided for them in the Immigration Depot, at the lowest charges. Immigrants will also do well not to change any English money at Quebec, but wait until their arrival in the Province of Ontario, as English money is more valuable there; but if obliged to do so, they should inquire of the Immigration Agent the amount of Canadian money they should receive for their English, or consult the following money table:

MONEY TABLE.

Sterling Money in Canadian Currency.

Sterling Money.			Its equivalent in dollars and cts.	Canadian Currency.	Its equivalent in Sterling Money.
£	s.	d.	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.	£ s. d.
0	0	1	0 02	0 01	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	2	0 04	0 02	0 0 1
0	0	3	0 06	0 03	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	4	0 08	0 05	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	5	0 10	0 10	0 0 5
0	0	6	0 12	0 15	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	7	0 14	0 20	0 0 10
0	0	8	0 16	0 25	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	10	0 20	0 50	0 2 1
0	5	11	0 22	1 00	0 4 1
0	1	0	0 24	2 00	0 8 3
0	1	3	0 30	3 00	0 12 5
0	1	6	0 36	4 00	0 16 5
0	1	9	0 43	5 00	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	2	0	0 49	6 00	1 4 8
0	2	6	0 61	10 00	2 1 1
0	5	0	1 22	20 00	4 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	10	0	2 43	25 00	5 2 9
1	0	0	4 87	50 00	10 5 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	0	0	24 33	100 00	20 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

For general purposes it will be sufficient to remember that the Canadian cent and the English half-penny are almost identical in value.

The safest manner in which to bring or send out money to Ontario in large sums, is by bill of exchange or letters of credit on any good bank in the Province. These can be obtained from banks in the United Kingdom. The immigrants should not bring bank bills for personal and immediate expenses—bring sovereigns, or, for small sums, post-office money orders on offices in Ontario will be perfectly safe.

